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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

Corrupt Tammany.

TWEED TO BE ARRESTED.

National Insurance Convention.

JUDGE BARNARD'S ORDER.

The Trial of Rosenzweig.

A RELIGIOUS SENSATIONALIST.

NEW YORK, October 26, 1871.

INSURANCE CONVENTION.

In the National Insurance Convention, to-day, a communication on the failure of insurance companies was referred.

A supplementary report from the Committee on Permanent Organization was laid on the table, to be taken up hereafter in an amended form. It provided a salary for the Secretary, and fixed the annual meeting for the third Wednesday in May, to be held in New York.

A report was received from the special Committee on Rate of Interest, showing that by rough calculations the rate of interest realized was six and one-tenth per cent. on gross assets.

Mr. Caldwell spoke at length, showing the rate of interest to have been six per cent. now over that amount. He was in favor of the highest rates which had been advocated as a basis for calculation.

Prof. Newton, of Yale College, and Mr. Pittsbury spoke on the same subject, and the Convention, without transacting any thing important, adjourned.

THE ODDENSBURG SENSATIONALIST.

A special dispatch to the *Sun* from Scranton, Pa., says the Rev. Arthur Denton, the Ogdensburg sensationalist, entered the Fifth ward school house yesterday afternoon for the ostensible purpose of making an anti-Popery speech. Superintendent Hawker ordered him out. On refusing to comply, he was summarily ejected. Denton was advertised to lecture last evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, at Hyde Park. Hundreds of Irishmen congregated in the neighborhood, all determined to prevent him from uttering a word. The Chief of Police prevailed upon Denton to immediately leave town. He left for Carbondale in a private conveyance last evening.

TWEED STILL AT LARGE.

No order for the arrest of Tweed was served late this afternoon, but a dispatch from Albany says that Wheeler H. Peckham made application to Judge Learned for an order for arrest to-day, and it was granted. A Deputy Sheriff proceeds to New York to night. Tweed will be taken into custody to-morrow. It is understood that he will be brought to Albany for trial. It is stated that Tweed will ask that the trial be changed to this city.

JUDGE BARNARD'S ORDER.

Judge Barnard has ordered that no arrest for civil action be granted for obtaining property under fictitious pretenses, unless the same has been made in the writing of the subscriber by the persons proceeded against. No orders for arrest against any person for libel, assault, slander, or false imprisonment, except upon the person or against the character of a female, will be granted.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

In the American Bible Union to-day the committee on revision of the Bible reported on the New Testament. The report was adopted.

Rev. Armitage made extracts from the revised Bible, remarking that it was erroneous to suppose it a New Testament, but as it now stands, all errors and defects in the Bible in King James' time are removed.

THE ROSENZWEIG TRIAL.

The Rosenzweig Bowlsby case drew a large crowd to the court room to-day. The trunk in which the deceased (Bowlsby) was found was produced in court. The accused looked pale and careworn. The testimony corroborated in the main the facts elicited before the Coroner's jury at the time of the tragedy. All the evidence has not been concluded to-day.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Colonel Whitley, of the United States Secret Service, this evening arrested Thomas Bollar, Joshua Miner and Llewellyn Willey, old counterfeiters, and captured a large quantity of plates, dies, presses, tools and other counterfeiting materials.

CONTRACTORS AFTER MONEY.

A committee of contractors waited on the Deputy Controller this morning to confer in relation to sums due them on contracts. Green informed them that the contracts were being looked into, and the matter would be brought before the Board of Revisers at an early day.

ILLICIT DISTILLERY.

James Benzie, an illicit distiller, was arrested to-day in Brooklyn, by revenue officials, but broke away. The officers fired several shots without effect, but seriously wounding a newsboy. Subsequently police officers arrested both Benzie and the revenue officers.

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY

The President of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, who is now here, states that there is no doubt about his company's continuing business. The Directors have already decided to pay all losses and continue.

MAYOR HALL'S CASE.

It is stated that the Grand Jury dismissed the bill against Mayor Hall, charging him with malfeasance, and refused to censure him for not examining alleged fraudulent bills before signing them.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

Col. Green, President of the Order of Elks, will transmit one thousand dollars to Chicago for the relief fund, as the result of the performance given by that order to-day at the Academy of Music.

POOR TWEED.

The proceedings against Tweed were the principal topic of conversation on the street and public offices to-day. Tweed is very reticent as to his future course. He will probably employ John Graham as counsel.

VERDICT REND RED.

The Coroner's jury in Jersey City returned a verdict in the case of Mary Fullman, who died from the effects of coal gas, instead of being poisoned by her father, as asserted.

REPORT CONFIRMED.

The report from Albany that proceedings had been commenced to-day before Judge Learned for the arrest of Tweed is confirmed, but the particulars in the proceedings are not known.

REVOLT.

The convicts in the State prison at Trenton, New Jersey, to-day threatened to take the life of the keeper, Coolahan, who, in self defence, kicked one of the prisoners, fatally injuring him.

EVART'S SPEECH.

Wm. M. Evarts in his great speech last night, awakened a spirit of enthusiasm among the workers in reform. His able address meets the approbation of honest people throughout the city.

YACHTING.

The race which was to have taken place to-day between the Dauntless and Dreadnaught was postponed till to-morrow.

UNION DEPOT.

The grand Union depot, on the corner of Forty-second street and Fourth avenue, of the Central Railroad, will be occupied on November 1st.

WATCHING THE POLLS.

There were many applications to the Young Men's Committee to-day for instructions as to the duties as watchmen at the polls on election day.

FRANKLIN MONUMENT.

The corner-stone of the Franklin Monument in Printing House Square was laid to-day by Grand Master Authon, of the Masons.

TWEED'S STEALINGS.

Charles O'Connor last evening stated that he could recover three and a half million dollars from Tweed in a civil suit.

FINAL MEETING.

A final meeting of the Joint Committee of Aldermen, Supervisors and citizens will be held to-morrow.

SINECURES REMOVED.

Several more removals of sinecures were made by Comptroller Green yesterday.

MONEY ADVANCED.

Tweed this morning advanced twenty thousand dollars to pay the small pipe men employed on the Croton Works.

DISSATISFIED.

It is said the Bar Association is dissatisfied with the nomination of Ledwith for the Supreme Court.

NOMINATION.

The regular Democrats of Brooklyn nominated Samuel S. Powell for Mayor.

BALTIMORE

The Episcopal Convention.

BALTIMORE, October 26.—In last night's session of the Episcopal Convention, the canon on ritual was lost for want of the constitutional majority.

To-day the report on the organization of churches in foreign countries was concurred in, after which the house went into secret session to consider the nomination of Rev. Wm. Hobart Hare, of Pennsylvania, as Missionary to Africa. It is understood that the friends of this gentleman are opposed to his nomination, on the ground that his loss to the country would be an injury. On conference the nomination was withdrawn. No other nomination was made.

The vote on the resolution proposing a canon on ritual read as follows: Clerical, yeas 17, nays 18, divided 4; lay vote, yeas 19, nays 12, divided 3.

Resolutions were adopted almost unanimously condemning ceremonies and observances foreign to those in the authorized standards of the church; declaring that the advice of the fathers is deemed sufficient to secure the suppression of all that is irregular, and to promote uniformity of administration in the church.

Messages were received from both Houses of Bishops concurring in the action of the House of Deputies relative to the restoration of clergymen deposed for other reasons than those affecting their moral character; also concurring in the action relative to the appointment of assistant bishops, and in the resolution on unauthorized additions to the Book of Common Prayer.

A message was received from the House of Bishops to adjourn *sine die* at twelve o'clock to-night. Adopted.

The Bishop of New York was designated as the next place of meeting.

The canon to prevent the alienation of church property was passed.

A message from the House of Bishops concerning service in schools, colleges, &c., was laid on the table.

The subject of deviation was discussed. A motion was adopted declaring that the insertion of any change whatever in letters, punctuation marks, &c., in the Book of Common Prayer be unlawful.

A memorial and resolution relative to the division of the diocese of Illinois into three dioceses were referred.

A resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a standing committee on Indian affairs, composed of six laymen, to co-operate with the Board of Missions, in response to a request of the President of the United States, asking the co-operation of religious bodies in promoting the civilization of the Indians.

A message from the House of Bishops was received, announcing the adoption by that body of a canon forbidding the administration of the holy communion except in the manner designated in the formulas of the church.

At a meeting of the Convention this evening, a resolution to appoint a committee to consider and report at the next Convention what is the law of ritualism, was ruled out of order.

A message was received from the House of Bishops assenting to the election of assistant bishops for Texas and California, under the canon amended and passed to-day.

The canon relating to differences between ministers and their congregations was concurred in.

A message was received from the House of Bishops concurring in the resolutions condemning ceremonies contrary to the standards of the church.

The canon on restoration of ministers, after debate, was laid over till the next Convention.

At 9:30 the Bishops entered, attired in their robes. The whole house arose until the Bishops had taken their positions. The ceremonies at this stage were of a solemn and impressive character.

Rev. Smith, of Kentucky, then read a pastoral letter, after which the Bishops retired.

CONNECTICUT.

American Missionary Association.

HARTFORD, October 26.—At the meeting of the American Missionary Association yesterday the Committee on the Work of Educational Institutions in the South reported through Rev. Mr. Denner, who urged the importance of Christian education, and spoke earnestly against taking the Bible out of the common schools. He urged the importance of pecuniary aid for the Society's work. Gen. O. O. Howard spoke of the co-operation of the Society with him as the Government representative in the work among the freedmen.

In the afternoon officers were elected. Rev. Kirk, of Massachusetts, was chosen President. Few changes were made in the old lists. Over forty Vice Presidents, and an Executive Committee and the old Secretaries and Treasurers were elected. Rev. Dr. Perkins, from the Committee on Chinese in America, spoke of the obstacles the Chinese must encounter in coming out for the Christian religion, separation from families, etc. The field of labor among the Chinese in California is one calling for help.

The Committee on Foreign Missions have recommenced their work in Africa and the West Indies. Rev. Mr. Shirley Field, Secretary of the Society, gave facts showing the growth of the Society's work.

Rev. W. B. Brown discussed at length the relation of the negro to the government in the matter of citizenship, and the intellectual capabilities of the race.

General Howard recalled memories of the anniversary meeting of the society in this city in 1848, in which Arthur and John Tappan were present. He recurred to the work of the Society, and urged its claims upon the charity of the churches.

Governor Jewell also spoke briefly, commending the Society's work.

At the meeting of the association to-day, a report was made in favor of co-operating with the Government in the Indian policy, indorsing and recommending the policy of President Grant.

Ex-Governor Hawley then made an address. He said the Saxons and Protestants should not kill the Indians when the Latins and Catholics even got on without it.

Secretary Delano then made a long and eloquent address, explaining the new policy adopted by General Grant, who sounded the key note in his inauguration message when he said: "I am in favor of any policy on behalf of the Indians that intends to civilize and make them citizens." The policy he believed in was to aggregate the Indians in a single territory. He believed that the time would come when they would be accepted as citizens, and would participate in the elections. He thought they were better subjects for christianizing than some of the politicians in New York. The Government is now doing the work of a missionary.

KANSAS.

Editorial Excursion.

PARSONS, October 26.—The Kansas editorial excursion party arrived here *en route* Fort Gibson, to-day, and have been hospitably entertained by the citizens. They have received much attention on the route. At Humboldt a banquet was given them, at which Gov. Harvey, Senator Caldwell, and several other distinguished gentlemen spoke.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., October 26.—The Kansas Academy of Sciences met here to-day. There is a large attendance from Kansas and adjoining States. The session will continue during the week.

WISCONSIN.

Married.

MILWAUKEE, October 26.—Mr. F. Dillingham, son of Governor Dillingham, of Vermont, and a brother-in-law of Senator Carpenter, was married this evening to Miss Kate Page, daughter of ex Mayor Page, of this city. Senator Carpenter and Governor Dillingham were present.

CHICAGO.

The Observatory.

CHICAGO, October 26.—There is a fear that the Chicago Observatory, which contains the famous Clark telescope, will be suspended, owing to the want of funds to continue it. It is under charge of Prof. Safford.

THE CITY'S LOSS.

The city of Chicago, as a corporation, loses by the great fire property valued at five million dollars, consisting of bridges, buildings, damage to water works, destruction of engines and hose, &c. The damage to street improvements, which falls upon abutters, is not included.

THIEVES BURNED.

The *Journal* says it is now believed that a large number of the persons burned at the great fire were thieves, who, in their anxiety for plunder, remained in the buildings till escape was cut off.

THE COURT HOUSE.

The project, which was much discussed before constructing the new wings to the Court House, to cover the whole of the Court House square with buildings, has been revived some since the fire. The proposition is to construct an immense building, which shall occupy the whole square. The first story is to be composed of first class stores on all its four fronts, the upper stories to be devoted to the uses of the city and county, a law institute, and offices for members of the bar; wide corridors to run on the first floor through the entire building from Clark to Lasalle streets, and from Washington to Randolph streets, with handsome fountains at the intersecting points.

THE BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

The bricklayers and masons are endeavoring to form an organization in which each shall pledge himself to work at an ordinary day's wages, for the purpose of rebuilding the city. They also wish that each should work under the supervision of an architect, and not for contractors, as the latter charge exorbitant prices for work, and say that the masons compel them to do so.

POLITICAL.

All the papers in the city, the *Times* leading off, endorse the nomination of Mr. Medill for mayor in the strongest terms. There will be little opposition to him. This is also true of Mr. A. Gage, candidate for city treasurer, and Mr. Jameson for judge of superior court. The balance of the ticket is subject to revision and amendment. There is an opposition organizing against the union movement, but none to the gentleman named above.

WHAT THE SUFFERERS NEED.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society are having numerous inquiries as to what is most needed by the sufferers in Chicago at present. Many of the letters say that persons are desirous of contributing articles who cannot well send money. In reference to all such proposed contributions, the society wish to say that nothing is so much needed now as beans, potatoes and onions. They are advised by their Sanitary Committee that they must have these articles if they expect to escape sickness. They are informed that many farmers would be glad to contribute these articles, and they ask all persons, who can, to ship either onions, beans or potatoes to the society. By a little co-operation car loads can be made up at the different places of shipment. The society are also in want of straw beds of the usual size for two persons, and friends in the country are requested to furnish as many as they can. The ticking should be of strong material, and filled with clean straw or prairie hay. They are feeding and caring for over 40,000 people at the present time, with a very small stock of vegetables on hand, and but little covering.

[Signed,] WIRT DEXTER,
Chairman Committee.

BOSTON.

Secretary Boutwell's Lecture.

BOSTON, October 26.—Secretary Boutwell lectured to-night on "Present Questions Affecting Public Prosperity." He referred to the labor question, saying that co-operation was the best way for laboring men to obtain full justice. The land question was one which required attention. The evils which have crept into it as regards corporations should be remedied. So also of the railroad system of transportation. Alluding to the facts that out of one hundred and forty merchant vessels sailing between this country and Europe, not one was under the American flag. He deplored the humiliating spectacle which was thus presented, allowing Great Britain to take possession of the commerce of the world. Speaking of some of the duties for building ships, he said that the repeal of these duties would necessitate the removal of duties on other articles, and this government could not afford to repeal them. We are looking to specie payments. He argued against the project of postponing the payment of the debt, thinking it was best to grapple with it now, and gave the capitalists a sharp rap for endeavoring to shrink, as they sometimes do, from their real share of the burden.

LYNCHBURG.

Petition for Injunction.

LYNCHBURG, VA., October 26.—A bill heretofore filed and withdrawn in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, was again filed yesterday, praying for an injunction to restrain the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, and Wm. Mahoney, President, from carrying out the provisions of an act of the Virginia Legislature consolidating that road with the Norfolk and Petersburg Road and the South Side Road, under the title of the Atlantic and Mississippi Railroad, having its terminus at Norfolk, Virginia, and Bristol, Tennessee. Further, that the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad be restrained from issuing any bonds under the act of the Virginia Legislature in furtherance of the interests of the Atlantic & Mississippi Railroad, which act is alleged to be unconstitutional; that they be enjoined from the negotiation of a loan for $8,000,000. Bonds for this amount have been executed, and are ready to be sold at a discount of twenty-five cents; and that the defendants be enjoined from the construction of the Cumberland Gap Railroad, or in any way fostering the roads by use of the funds of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

—George Cannell died at Philadelphia yesterday morning.

—Yerkes, Jr., the defaulting stock broker of Philadelphia, has been held to bail in fifty thousand dollars.

—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers elected officers yesterday for the ensuing year. The next place of meeting will be St. Louis.

—At Taylor Barracks, Louisville, Ky., J. Daly, a private soldier, shot and instantly killed J. F. Williams, another private. Williams had been too intimate with Daly's wife.

—The Coroner's jury in the case of Levi Baedel, shot in the riots on election day, in Philadelphia, gave a verdict of death by gunshot wounds at the hands of Police Sergeant James Duffey.

—Advices from York County, South Carolina, state that arrests have been made. Numbers of men are leaving the county. Their deserted families are suffering. Business of all kinds is suspended.

—On Tuesday, in East St. Louis, Ignates Fergenbatz was stabbed and killed by Frank Walter. The affray grew out of a disturbance at a marriage festival and subsequent assailing of the bridegroom's father-in-law. Walter was the bridegroom, and is now in jail.

—A special dispatch from Niagara Falls states that the fire in the woods south of Albion, which had stretched five miles, is entirely subdued, and the heavy rain on Wednesday night will settle it. Five houses, seven barns, two flour mills, and one hundred and seventy thousand tons of hay have been burned since Sunday morning. A large fire is also raging east of Medina. The fire near Lockport is now confined to Tamarack Swamp. Two children were burned in it.

THE Eclectic Medical College, of Philadelphia, which was so minutely described some time ago by the Philadelphia *Press*, has again gotten into trouble, and this time the New York *Tribune* is handling it without regard to the feelings of the proprietors. It is alleged that the chief business of the college is the sale of diplomas to unqualified persons.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Ku Klux Troubles.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

Colored Convention.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

That Polygamy Petition.

WASHINGTON, October 26, 1871.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The agricultural report for October says the influence of the drought and unusually low temperature of September has been unfavorable to ripening fruits, maturing corn and other crops.

No serious damage has resulted to corn. The product of wheat is seven per cent. less than last year. The quality is generally superior, and is placed above the average in all the Western States except Kentucky, Iowa and Nebraska.

The oats crop will be about as large as last year.

The quality of barley is said to be fully medium. The quantity is very nearly an average.

The buckwheat crop is comparatively poor.

The potato crop is below the average.

The number of beeves is greater than usual in most States. Texas reports a reduction of 21 per cent., Kentucky 2, Illinois 2, Indiana 2, and California 2.

COLORED CONVENTION.

The Colored Convention at Columbia, S. C., which has adjourned, thinks the South holds out the greatest advantages to colored people for settlement. It was recommended that steps be taken to secure the passage of the supplemental civil rights bill. A National Civil Rights Association was organized by the Convention. The Committee on Education reported that a universal system of schools was necessary. A plan of organization for a National Labor Union was submitted. A motion that they meet in Memphis in June next was carried. Congress was asked to incorporate a freedman's homestead company. Another National Convention is to be held at New Orleans in April, 1872.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

Ex-Congressman William B. Stokes, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee, was arrested here to-day on his arrival, charged with defrauding the Government to the amount of sixty thousand dollars. Being arraigned before Commissioner Johnson, he waived an examination and gave bail in fifteen thousand dollars. It is said that Victor J. Powell, Clerk in the Second Auditor's office, is concerned in the same transaction.

THE WEATHER.

The low barometer on Lake Huron will probably move Eastward, with brisk southwesterly winds to-night on the lower lakes; partially cloudy and clearing weather on Friday will vary generally from the Mississippi river to the Appalachian range; rains and local high winds in western Virginia and North Carolina; cloud and rain with southwesterly winds for the middle and east Altantic coasts. No important change for the Southern States, and northerly winds for the Gulf coast.

SOUTH CAROLINA KU KLUX.

Information has been received here that eighteen citizens of York county, South Carolina, were arrested this week, charged with being members of a Ku Klux organization. There are forty persons already in the Yorkville jail on the same charge. Attorney General Akerman is personally aiding Marshal Johnson in a raid on the proclaimed counties.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

The *Evening Star* says that Victor G. Powell, a clerk in the Second Auditor's office, was arrested on Tuesday, charged that fraud in connection with a County claims agent of the Government. The amount specified is $10,000, but it is said an investigation will show the amount to be $100,000. It is also rumored that an ex-member of Congress is implicated.

THAT POLYGAMY PETITION.

The immense petition from Utah, signed by about twenty-five hundred women, is in favor of polygamy rather than against it, as stated. It was sent to the Executive Mansion by delegate Hooper. The petitioners represent that the officials are creating disturbances, and ask a stoppage of the Court proceedings.

SMALL NOTES.

Treasurer Spinner, in answering the communication complaining of the scarcity of legal tender notes of small denominations, says the department is always ready to supply notes of small denominations on application.

ASSESSOR APPOINTED.

George M. King, has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the sixth district of Ohio, vice C. B. White, deceased.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR APPOINTED.

Jonathan W. Foltz has been appointed Medical Director, vice Wm. M. Wood, resigned.

ST. LOUIS.

Fatal Affray.

ST. LOUIS, October, 26.—Information has been received here to the effect that on Wednesday night five men got on a train on the Southeastern Railroad at Delfield. They were very noisy, and refused to pay their fare, but subsequently three of them did pay, one of them remaining. Two were very insulting to Frank Hall, the conductor, and said they wanted to fight him. On their arrival at McLeansboro a fight ensued, shortly after which Hall's opponent died. It is stated that Hall surrendered to the authorities at Evansville, Indiana.

ATTEMPT AT FRAUD.

An attempt to defraud the Fourth National Bank of thirty-two hundred dollars was discovered and frustrated yesterday, but the would-be swindler, who gave his name as Bessinger, escaped.

MINNESOTA.

Fatal Riot.

ST. PAUL, October 26.—A riot occurred at Oak Lake, the present terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which resulted in the death of a Swede named Kurdson, at the hands of a notorious Blackleg named John Wallis, *alias* Blondey Jack. Several other Swedes were severely injured by the associates of Wallis. Wallis has been arrested and brought to St. Paul.

CELEBRATION.

The completion of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad to Breckenridge, on the Red River, was celebrated yesterday by an excursion of the Old Settlers' Association to Breckenridge.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Kansas Editorial Excursion.

GIBSON, October 26.—The Kansas editorial excursion party arrived here to-day. They were hospitably entertained by Maj. Stevens, Manager of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. A portion of the party visited Fort Gibson, and were cordially received by Major Corland, commandant at that post. Fort Scott and Sedalia will be visited to-morrow.

CINCINNATI.

Death of Thomas Ewing.

CINCINNATI, October 26.—The death of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sen., who died at Lancaster, Ohio, this afternoon at 3:30, was announced in the United States District Court this evening, whereupon Judge Swing immediately adjourned the court. It is expected that the members of the bar of this city will attend the funeral, which occurs at Lancaster on Saturday at eleven o'clock.

FOREIGN.

Another Horror.

A COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

The Austrian Ministry

COMMUNISTS RELEASED.

ITALY.

THE WORKINGMEN.

ROME, October 26.—The Workingmen's Societies, at Rome and Naples, refused participating in the Congress of Workingmen to be held at Rome, on the ground that the assembly is to be a mere Republican demonstration unfriendly to Italy. The Government has lessened its precautions against the international partisans of the Republican agitation, believing that their principles have no hold upon the italians.

MINISTRY RESIGNED.

VIENNA, October 26.—The Hohenwarth Ministry tendered their resignations to-day. There is no doubt but that His Majesty will accept them.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

To-day's journals publish an appeal in aid of the sufferers in Chicago, signed by Von Beust, Erlanger, Todesco, Kinsky, and others. United States Minister Jay is active in the relief movement.

THE PENDING POLITICAL QUESTION.

A morning journal is of the opinion that the political question pending before the Emperor will be decided according to the view of the Imperial Chancellor, Von Beust, and that the resignation of the Hohenwarth Ministry is imminent.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

LONDON, October 26—Another frightful colliery explosion took place this afternoon in the Sea Han mine, near Newcastle. Thirty three men were in the pit at the time, none of whom have yet been reached. There is scarcely a hope of saving a single life. The families of the victims, with large numbers of people, are gathering around the mouth of the pit.

THE MURDERER KELLEY.

DUBLIN, October 26.—The trial of Kelley the murderer of Head Constable Talbot, will commence on Monday.

AUSTRIA.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

NEW YORK, October 26.—A special dispatch to the *Herald*, from London, states that Baron Von Beust is preparing a note regarding the International Society, to be addressed to all the Governments of Europe. The Prussian Government will propose to the Reichsrath a law on the same subject. An eminent jurist and a special functionary are charged with the duty of drafting the law.

SPAIN.

THE KINGDOM QUIET.

MADRID, October 26.—Rumors have gone abroad of conspiracies against the goverment by the partisans of the Duke Montpensier and the Infante Alfonso. They are without truth. The whole Kingdom is perfectly quiet. No demonstrations of any kind against the dynasty of Savoy is apprehended.

FRANCE.

COMMUNISTS RELEASED.

PARIS, October 26.—The number of Communists released by the court is not less than 10,000.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

It is said Prince Napoleon has left Corsica.

Building Societies in England.

The Building Societies in England have come to be an important feature in the labor reform movement there, and are closely identified with the improved industrial life of the kingdom. In spite of aristocratic opposition, a middle-class is being constituted thereby which will be the strength, perhaps the salvation of the nation. The value of the dwellings which, through these societies have become the property of workingmen, is estimated at $1,000,000,000. A great many of these societies are called Bowkeit Societies, from Dr. Bowkeit, who originated them. The fundamental principle is that, by a certain arrangement men uniting together can realize in the first instance the same amount of interest from their own savings that they are accustomed to pay for the use of other people's money, next, that the rate of interest is compound interest. The result is, that while ordinary men, out of their savings can secure very little indeed, throughout their whole lifetime, if they are poor, out of those small savings accumulate at high rates of compound interest, it is sufficient absolutely to emancipate any of them, or all of them, from poverty. In Birmingham alone, 13,000 houses belong to the workingmen through this agency, and there are streets more than a mile long, wherein every house is the property of the working classes. The society does not build, but only lends money to a member to build. The streets are all drained, and every man is bound to drain into the main sewer. The society advances on the certificate of the surveyor as the work proceeds, always taking care not to advance too much. If a man goes to a sale and buys by auction, the surveyor goes with him by order of the committee, and a charge is given if he buys the property; but if he gives more for it than the surveyor has valued it at, he must find the surplus himself.

These Birmingham societies also served as banks of deposit. A servant girl can put away $50, draw thereon 10 shillings a year, and at a month's notice get back every cent with interest up to the time notice was given. A great love for freehold exists in Birmingham, and thousands of workingmen possess them. The great object of the land society is to buy a large estate; to buy land at wholesale, and sell it to members at the wholesale price. Thus the society gave lately £33,000 for one estate, and divided it, after draining it, into nearly 500 allotments. "The first thing we do," says the secretary, "is to have a plan made of the land; then streets are made and drained, foot-roads are paved and curbed, and gutters are formed, and so on, and whatever it costs is added to the original cost of the land. Thus a great deal of the old wretchedness among English workmen is done away with; the only trouble is, they are adding another element to the force that promises to make an uneasy throne for the Prince of Wales to sit on."

Paris Fashions and the Military "Chic."

The Paris correspondent of one of the fashion magazines writes about the new "loves of bonnets" thus:

Although we still see many black costumes in Paris, sombreness is not so much *de rigueur* now as at the commencement of the season. Although the horrors of the siege and the Commune are still so near us, the clouds that remain after the storm seem dispelling, and Parisians are gradually returning to their wonted life and gaiety. Toilets are assuming less sombre hues. The black hat or bonnet almost uniformly worn a month or two ago is now brightened up by a gay flower or feather. Colored feathers are in great vogue. They say we are to wear decidedly large bonnets next winter.—*Nous Verrons.*

At present there is not much change in shapes. Both hats and bonnets have very high crowns and small brims, the latter either slanting or turned up. The newer models are fanciful and suitable for the seaside. Thus the *casquette Parisienne* is a somewhat startling shape for a lady's head-gear. Our *modistes* seem solely inspired this year by the *kepi* of the Mobiles or the *shapska* of the Lancers. There is a good deal of military chic about the more eccentric of our new hats.

The *casquette Parisienne* is, however, a most dainty little hat; the strangeness of its shape is always concealed by the elegance of its trimming. Its brim is slightly turned up; the crown covers the trimming of the head. None but the youthful can wear this *casquette* with success. It is certainly pretty, of fine black English straw, trimmed with black velvet, and with a branch of rosebuds *en aigrette.*

—Two deaths from yellow fever were reported at Charleston yesterday.

BLACK FOREST IRRIGATION.

A Description of the Systems.

The traveler on the Baden Railway passes between Heidelberg and Basle, a dairy country almost unrivaled for beauty and luxury of pasturage. The dark wooded mountains of the Black Forest on one side and the wide-spreading Rhine on the other, the pretty villages, the vineyards and the well kept farms make a picture that has been sung and painted for years. Leaving the landscape to be described by better pens, let me tell you something concerning the means by which these splendid meadows have been kept in such good condition for so many years.

From the car window one sees that the fields are everywhere intersected by open ditches. Not a deep, weedy, noisome ditch, as in the English fashion, but small, narrow troughs cut through the land. The grass grows close up to the edge, and hangs over the limpid stream of water flowing through it. Occasionally a larger ditch or canal is passed. Most of these water-courses are full of clear running water. Wherever the railway or the fine country roads pass these artificial brooks, stone bridges are erected. At intervals wooden dams or gates cross the ditches to control the flow or direct it to the various fields. All the water seems to be flowing from the Black Forest, westerly, towards the Rhine.

The American traveler at first sight imagines that these constructions are made for the purpose of getting rid of the surplus water—drainage. But why those wooden gates everywhere? If the channels are to convey the water away, why retard its flow? A further inspection makes it plain that these extensive works are for irrigation, not drainage; not to get rid of the water, but to save it these patient Germans mapped out their country with these miles of water-courses.

One of the most striking feafures of German scenery is the absence of trees. Except on the mountains, woods, in an American sense, there are none. Long years ago the same blunders we are now committing deprived the land of its forests, dried up its springs and changed the climate. Now the springs and brooks are only to be found in the mountains. Water has become an article of commercial value. Every brook that flows from under the shadows of the Blank Forest is private or corporate property, is chained up, and made to flow through these ditches. Very little of the rain reaches the Rhine. From main canals it flows into smaller ones; then into the narrow troughs, and lastly spreads in a thin sheet over the grass in countless meadows. Everywhere along its course it is tapped and turned aside to flow over the farms. As it goes it is divided among many hands, becoming less and less till all is consumed. The wooden gates turn it aside, or act as dams to cause it to overflow where the thirsty grass greedily sucks it up.

Everything seems in perfect order and ready for instant use. Should long rainstorms swell the streams, ample provisions are made for the removal of the surplus. Should a drought come on, every drop can be husbanded, and when the parched fields demand it water can be supplied in abundance. Damaging frosts can be guarded against by a sheet of flowing water spread over the tender young plants at the critical moment. More than all, the fields are maintained in perpetual fertility and the meadows made to yield annual crops of grass by a top-dressing of water.

The value of common springs or brook water as a fertilizing agent is not understood by our farmers. How many New England farms are baked into unprofitable barrenness every summer with a total lack of running water to waste past the dusty fields? The farmer bemoans the dry season and lets the wealth-bearing water flow away unnoticed. Many a now worthless farm, in the hands of these Badeners and Bavarians, would sustain great droves of Alderneys and sell for millions.

Irrigation alone can save many of our farmers from total loss. It is no longer a doubtful experiment; simple spring water contains plant food. These Black Forest brooks are limpid, and yet they each sustain for miles square miles of meadows. In Eastern New England we have plenty of water running red and brown through our soil and under our woods, that spread in catch-water meadows would bear tons of grass, where now the wild sorrel has a hard fight to live. Generally these life-giving brooks flow past our farms and are lost in the sea, while the farmer stands on their banks bemoaning his bad luck and preparing to put on another mortgage.

CHARLES BARNARD.

Bagdad.

Toward the close of the eighth century the house of Abbas founded on the banks of the Tigris the metropolis of the Mohammedan faith. Bagdad arose in the midst of a scene filled with the fame of ruined cities. Not far off was Babylon, still faintly traced on its desolate plain, the stone pictures of Nineveh and the palaces of Seleucia; closer still were the lofty towers of Meydeh. The fallen cities, it is said, were rifled to complete the grandeur of the sacred capital, the Saracen preyed upon the last labors of the Assyrians, and the wealth of the Moslem world and of the conquered Christians was employed in providing a proper home for the viceregent of Heaven. Mohammedan writers labor with vain epithets to paint the splendor of Bagdad when, under the vigorous rule of Haroun-al-Raschid and his vizier, Jaffier, it suddenly outstripped in prosperity and holiness all earthly cities. It was the central shrine of the Moslem faith. The Commander of the Faithful ruled over its people. The power of Haroun was felt in distant Spain and on the banks of the Indus; the Tigris once more labored beneath the commere of mankind; the merchants of Egypt and of India met in the bazaars of Bagdad; the Christian and the fire worshipper, the Brahmin and the Jew, filled its prosperous streets.

It is not probable, therefore, that the Arab accounts are greatly exaggerated. Bagdad possessed a powerful citadel, a circle of lofty walls, a royal palace on the Tigris whose endless halls were adorned with all the graces of Saracenic architecture, and mosques of unequalled splendor. It was the most populous city of an age when Rome was a half-deserted ruin, when London and Paris were barbarous towns, and Charlemagne was vainly striving to make his capital, in the wilderness of Flanders, a centre of western progress. The human spirit of early Mohammedanism had filled Bagdad with hospitals, dispensaries and edifices of public charity. The private houses of its wealthy merchants were adorned with marble and gold. The graceful court was filled with fountains, rich hangings of silk and velvet covered the lofty walls. Divans of satin and tables of costly workmanship, the richest fruits and flowers, and the rarest wines and viands set off those costly banquets at which the degenerate descendants of Mohommed delighted to violate every principle of their austere laws.

But still more remarkable was the intellectual position of the eastern capital. The renown of Babylon or Nineveh had been altogether material; the children of the desert surrounded themselves with all the refinements of literature and art. The wealthy Arabs were educated in poetry and music, and the language; common schools were provided, at which the humblest citizen might learn to read and write with accuracy the favorite precepts of the Koran. Colleges, taught by professors of eminent attainments, drew in throngs of students. Libraries enriched by the spoils of Greek and Roman thought, teeming with countless volumes, awoke a boundless ardor for letters. The Arab annals abound with notices of famous scholars, renowned in every land where the Arabic was spoken; of poets, historians, and men of science who had charmed the advancing intellect of the children of the Arabian sands. The caliphs of Bagdad were as eager to discover a lost manuscript or to enlarge the well-restored libraries as Cosmo or Lorenzo; the Patriarchs and Baccaccios of the Mohammedan capital were rewarded with unusual bounty, and were the friends of princes and emirs. Bagdad became the centre of a vigorous mental progress whose impulses was at length felt in all the barbarous capitals of Christendom.—*Harper's Magazine for November.*

Sale of the Empress Eugenie's Personal Effects.

In Paris, on the the 7th inst., the personal effects of Eugenie were sold at public auction. A correspondent thus describes the scene:

Pillow-cases of fine cambric—so fine that one wonders how they supported the elaborate embroideries and deep real lace borders—were hotly contested for by a "petite dame," a shabby Jew of the Rue des Victoires, and a party of buyers, belonging, I should say, to the Quartier Breda. The little lady carried off a dozen. It "poses" one, she cried, tittering as she spoke, to press the pillow on which an imperial head reposed. The cypher E happened to stand for her own name, which she volunteered to tell one of the old friends of the fallen dynasty was Eulalie. As for the crown under it, *ma foi*, she was just as worthy to wear it as any one else!

There were *peignoirs* and dressing-gowns, clearly furnished by Chapon, the famous ladies

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CITY.

MAYOR—R. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾@111¾

THE *Post* is trying its hand at the same game the *Commercial* played during its pilgrimage last fall; viz: Writing letters in the office, purporting to come from different correspondents. Why not head them "Gratifying Progress?"

A MINISTER in Indiana became mixed up in land speculations, and announced to his congregation that his text would be found in "St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, section four, range three, west."

This is about equal to the story told of a car conductor, who was elected a deacon in one of our city churches, and who upon attempting to take up the collection on the Sunday following his election, commenced by shouting out, "Show your tickets."

THERE is great danger, unless we are soon visited with copious rains, of our State, and especially the mountainous portions, being visited with similar destroying calamities to those that have made barren tracts of so many rich acres throughout the west during the last month. The forests of Dauphin, Fayette, Green and other counties, are said to be on fire in many places, and that unless soon checked, a strong wind would so fan the flames as to cause great destruction to property, and perhaps to life. In such a case, the farmers and others should turn out to prevent the spread of the fires, and if possible extinguish them. During such an extreme dry fall as this one has been, the danger is imminent, particularly in the neighborhood of the railroad tracks, where the flying sparks from the passing locomotive will often set fire to the parched fields. Nothing but a good fall of rain can entirely arrest the danger, and prevent the desolation which threatens to overtake some of our neighbors.

A VIGOROUS CHARGE is being made by the government along the Southern lines, to rid the country of the remaining relics of rebeldom the Ku-Klux Klan. No good citizen will complain of this, and if the means resorted to are harsh and severe, it must not be forgotten that the end in this case will justify the means used, if this terrible order of out-laws shall be utterly destroyed. Peace can never come to the South, until this band of desperadoes shall be broken up, and taught the power of the nation. It appears that no amount of promises, or entreaties will accomplish this desirable result, while the cries for help are continually reaching Washington from nearly every portion of that distracted section, cries of loyal men and women and children for protection from the cowardly attacks of disguised, armed men. The diabolism must be stopped, if it shall require the life of every member of the hideous order. The Unionists, white and black of the South, must be protected in their rights, and to this end we trust President Grant will use every means within his power. The country will endorse his every effort to enforce law and order, when it shall learn the full tale of woe and suffering which called for protection.

IT APPEARS to us that the efforts of a few of our business men in urging the purchase of the Schenley property by the citizens of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of establishing a park, will only amount to so much labor thrown away. If we understand the matter the act of Assembly provides that the question of "park or no park" must first be submitted to a vote of the people, before councils can effect any purchase of property, to that end, or take any steps toward what appears to some a desirable accomplishment. From what we know of the sentiments of our people, we are able to say that we are satisfied they never will approve of the park question, as placed before them at this time, and in connection with the purchase of the Schenley property. There appears to be, as near as we can ascertain, a conviction in the minds of the masses, that if ever Pittsburgh is to have a park, the grounds must, at least in part, be donated to the city for that purpose, the donors depending upon the advance in price of their other contiguous property for their full compensation. This appears to be the only feasible method, and the only one which will meet with general approval. After the grounds are secured, the city will find the tax necessary for their improvement about all that can be well endured.

THE EXCITEMENT attending the destruction of Chicago has almost entirely subsided, and the fire no longer occupies men's minds or forms the chief topic of conversation. When the subject was fresh and engrossing, nearly every city commenced to look to its own household, and to ask if it were prepared to resist any visitation the fire fiend might make. In some cities prompt action was taken in order to place them in better condition to resist conflagrations. Here in Pittsburgh attention was directed to the shortcomings of our department, and while the smoke of Chicago rolled up we were assured that some active measures would be taken to place it upon much better footing. Thus far, however, no movement in that direction has been made. We are fully aware that the gentlemen employed in the department are brave, daring, capable and experienced firemen, and that so far as they are concerned at least, the people could not expect more perfection, but it is a notorious fact that for want of good hose and a sufficient quantity thereof, they labor under very decided disadvantages. We have before asserted, and again repeat the fact, that if a building of any considerable altitude, such as the Monongahela House for instance, should take fire, it would be a matter of utter impossibility for the engines to get water to the roof. On Wednesday morning last, there was a trifling fire on Penn avenue at which we were present, and noted no less than six bursttings of the hose in use, in as many different sections. This rendered the fire engines of little or no service whatever. The hose in no instance could withstand the full pressure of the engine. Had there been no previous rains to dampen the roof of the building, and had a wind been prevailing, the fire would, in all probability, have been most destructive to that part of the city, and all because of the deficiency of good hose. We sincerely hope that the Fire Commissioners will give this matter attention, and at once provide a remedy, as it is high time that we should profit from the experience of Chicago.

STEAM PIPES OR GRATE BARS.

The rebuilding of Chicago has brought up again for discussion the theory of the possibility of heating a city by means of steam, conducted from one large generator, by means of underground pipes, similar to those used for supplying the city with gas. The matter is well worth the profound study of our utilitarians, as well as those who are interested in ridding our city of its greatest drawback—smoke. We cannot see why the plan is not feasible, as it is well known that steam can be conveyed a great distance under ground, loosing very little, if any, of its original heat, and a velocity can be attained by the use of pumps of seven miles per minute, leaving very little time for condensation, until the steam has reached its destination and accomplished its purpose. Then, why not use the same article for carrying on the cooking and baking, and all other household affairs, where fires are now used? It will answer fully this purpose, if the plan is at all perfected for the purposes of heat. The city will in this way be rid of smoke from the dwellings, the main furnace or furnaces, for supplying the steam can be provided with a smoke consumer, and manufactories will ere long fall into the same system.

"Then order your ascension robe."

The era of brooms, dusters, shovels tongs, ash pans will have ceased to be, and sweeping days and dusting days at home, will have departed forever. Even the duties of wash days will have grown out of use, as we shall have no dirt, no coal smoke, no dust from the fires. But, sad thought, there is no joy without its bitterness, there is no sunshine without its shadow. What will become of our hearth stones, which poets were wont to sing of, where will the crickets perch themselves in piping out their cheerful merry tunes, where will the family gather in the wintry evenings, when our firesides shall be ruthlessly torn from us? Shall we drearily surround the coils of steam pipe which confront us with their snake-like presence at every loved door-sill, and endeavor to force back the recollections of the once loved fire-light, as we huddle together around the cheerless coil? Will Biddy ever learn to turn the right valve, and thus avoid blowing us all to atoms as we look at the wee ones playing at jack-straws upon the floor of the dear old dining room? Ah! this age of steam has already forever obliterated many of our childhood's idols; but long may our hearth-stones, and the cheerful flicker of the fire-light remain with us. We want no patent steam heat in our home.

THE REASON WHY.

Democrats appear to be amazed at the overwhelming success of their opponents, in the late elections. Where the sanguine leaders had led them to suppose victory was insured, they have witnessed in sadness their greatest defeats. In their strongholds where the enemy scarcely ever before dared to venture on election day, they have suffered until their hearts bleed. Why is it, they ask? Why will the people not trust the reigns of power in the hands of the Democracy? Why will they not tear the diadem from the brows of these "Radicals," who are at best "usurpers," and whose aim is a "centralized monarchy" with "Grant as Dictator?" We shall endeavor to answer the question calmly and truthfully, and ask of our Democratic friends and cotemporaries, to peruse what we shall say, and afterwards ask themselves if it be not true.

First—We have had a great, wicked and at times a dangerous rebellion, which the Republican party, from its first inspection seized vigorously by the throat, so to speak, and by dint of much toil, suffering, bloodshed and expenditure of treasure succeeded finally in overcoming. Whilst many Democrats came forward manfully during the existence of this struggle for life, and fought bravely for their government and against the rebels, the Democratic party, as a party never gave a hearty support to a single measure passed by the party of the Union for the purpose of assisting in the overthrow of the rebellion, and the establishment of peace, and security on safe foundations. On the contrary, we think, we do not mistake the truth when we say that the Democratic party, as a party, did all that it dare do to thwart the purposes of the government, and assist the leaders of the rebellion. When it was found necessary to issue paper currency, for the purpose of supplying the place of gold coin, which, through fear, had been locked up in the vaults of the banks, and thus provide money to pay the troops, furnish them with supplies, and carry on the war, the most bitter and persevering opposition was made to the measure by the prominent leaders of the Democratic party, whose efforts in this regard were afterwards seconded by the party itself. When Congress was called upon to vote supplies for the soldiers who were fighting the battles of their country, Democracy dissented. When more troops were needed to take the places of those who had died, or become disabled in the service, Democracy again placed itself in opposition to the administration and its measures, replying to its entreaties for its suppport and approval, "the war is a failure, you can never subdue the South."

We need not recount these things further, they are well remembered, the bitterness they engendered still rankles in the breasts of the true Union men, and they are not denied or deniable, as they are part of the history of that sad period. But to come down to a more recent period, we find Democracy, the same fault-finding impracticable, opposing force, without a single word of advice, bent only on forcing itself into antagonism with fully established facts and laws, calling its successful opponents opprobrious names and imputing to them mercenary and dangerous motives. The people are not blind or dumb; they have lived rapidly during these past ten years, but withal they have lived with their eyes wide open; they have witnessed the accomplishment of many things fraught with the greatest good to the country, its peace, its safety and its future prosperity. They have lived to see the great curse of the land, human slavery blotted out forever, by the Republican party, and in spite of the opposition of Democracy. They have enjoyed during all these troublous years, perfect security in person and effects, and whilst engaged in suppressing the greatest rebellion that history gives any account of, the country has increased in wealth—and population beyond the hopes of any of its people. The country enjoys through the rule of the dominant party, the most perfect security from foreign invasion, and domestic trouble, except that occasioned by the KuKlux Democracy at the South; a name which is honored and trusted by every civilized nation on the face of the globe; a credit unimpaired; a currency which is appreciated by every citizen, and appreciated most by those who remember the wild-cat currency of the past; a business prospect which has no parallel in our history; a development of resources which amazes the nations of the old world; in a word, enjoys the perfect stature to which the wisdom of our rulers has, through great trials, at length, brought it, and all in spite of the opposition of the Democratic forces.

With such a blunted past for a dismal record to look back to, does Democracy still adhere to its old cries and its old opposition. In the face of such facts as those recited above, does it still cry out "Usurpers"—"Usurpers"—"Radicals"—"Radicals?" What, answers the great throbbing pulse of the nation, do they usurp, on what subject are they too "Radical?" Republicanism *was "Radical"* in its opposition to the rebels and to the institution of slavery, whilst the people remember that Democracy was "conservative." Republicanism continues to be "Radical" on all measures for the promotion of the interests of the entire country; Democracy retains its old seat of "conservatism" and opposition to all progress. The latter continuously cries out that "Radicalism is dangerous," but the people will not believe it, as its past history, during which the same cry was heard disproves the assertion. Democracy denounces the Republican President, General Grant, as a dangerous dictator; the people answer, we will trust him; his past history is his best pledge for future good behavior. Why Democracy will continue to insult the intelligence of the country, by adhering, in the face of so many past defeats, to the worn out party cries, we are at a loss to account for. The country has over and over again shown its unbelief in them, and still they are each year brought forward to suffer another stinging defeat. When our opponents can show themselves capable of suggesting any correct principles of government, and with a united front under a name, not made odious through past participation in rebellion, and after the people are assured that the Republican party has finished its work, then indeed under the inspiration of the genius of liberty, peace and progress may they hope to attain the proud distinction of conducting our great nation forward toward its grand destiny. Until then cling to your old idols, and continue to cry out "down with Radicalism."

THE FASHION WORLD.

Notes and Notions of the Season

All the signs are in favor of a gayly, social, and active business season, less extravagant, perhaps, than any which have preceded it, but healthfully busy, and much more generally festive in its character. Display is in disgrace; it is considered in bad style.

One of the most noticable evidences of the change which society is gradually undergoing is the falling off in the number of large parties that were formerly given during a season. Ten years ago somebody who had a house gave one to clear off their obligations. Now they are only given for a purpose, or at least have a nominal object apart from the necessity of returning a compliment. Christmas parties, wedding parties, birthday parties and the like, are still in vogue; but the stupid, brainless evening party, without any object but bringing a miserable crowd together, will soon, it is to be hoped, be among the things that were. "Receptions" are the modern substitute for parties, and the inclusive title of the grand gathering of the five hundreds as well as the modest dozen round the corner.

The will be no lack of the musical element this winter, if we may judge from the number of European celebrities who, attracted by the rumors of Nilsson's wonderful monetary success, have flown here to reap a little of the golden harvest. For the past two seasons we have had a dearth of opera. The prospect is now that we shall be Lucia-ed, and Amina-ed, and Leonora-ed to death, and that instead of overstocked purses and large investments in real estate on the part of the ambitious cantatrices, there will be by the time Lent arrives, weeping and wailing, and gnashing of teeth.

There are two kinds of dress bonnets, one intended for ceremonious visiting toilettes, the other for wedding receptions and evening wear. The first are the bonnets composed of several different tones or tints to match the dress, the second reserves the graceful white bonnets of several years ago, but with flashes of color which, while detracting from the softness and purity of the effect, admits of less strictness in the details of the costume.

Some of the largest houses show new fall fabrics, failles, satines, cashmeres and empress cloths for example, but particularly failles in samples, consisting of three shades of each color. These are arranged in a book, and from them ladies can judge accurately of the effect produced by the perfect blending, and how far the product of such a combination will be likely to suit the individual taste. Cypress green, Van Dyke brown, cendres de rose, and the cameo tints, are decidedly the most fashionable.

The skirt and polonaise which became the rage last summer reappear bunched up in the same folds, and repeating the same waste of material in rich silks and thick satinets which was expended in thin, flimsy, and therefore more suitable and less expensive fabrics. The skirt and Polonaise arranged to form an elaborate suit was devised for those who have dresses specially adapted for every occasion. Wrappers, when they rise in the morning, the pretty demi-trained skirt and small basque for house wear, the more ceremonious dinner dress and the elaborate evening toilette, neither of which would be thought of for an instant for walking, shopping or calling purposes, the uses to which the skirt and Polonaise in its infinite variety is devoted.

The most elegant women of society have discarded panniers, and refuse to bunch up costly velvet and thick gros grain into "Dolly Verdans."

Shawls are seen a little during the intermediate season, before thin suits have given place to warmer ones, but they have not as yet recovered any of that *prestige* which distinguished them before "suits" became the universal wear. The question now with many ladies is, what shall we do for a dress cloak? No suit can be made warm enough for the rigors of this climate, at the North, and unless one can afford the magnificence of an independent black velvet Polonaise, with its quilted silk lining and rich trimming, there has been nothing but a waterproof, or a black shawl, between woman and freezing.

This winter, it seems probable that this great want will be supplied. Several models of a winter perlisse in tricot and broadcloth have been exhibited, which seem to combine all the requisites, and ought to win attention and favor. The pattern is cut long, so as closely to define the figure, although loose enough to be put on with comfort over the dress. It may be double or single breasted, and made with or without pelerme capes. The capes are not lined; they are cut of single cloth, the prettiest pinked out upon the edge.

Waterproof cloaks are now made almost uniformly as long sacques, closed down the front, with sleeves and large talma capes. They are by far the most comfortable and useful style, as they allow the free use of the arms, and are at the same time perfectly protective. More dressy and as useful wraps are made in the same way of Scotch wool checked, in two colors, black and white, scarlet and white, and the like. These latter are particularly pretty worn over gray travelling dresses.

Opera cloaks are richly embroidered this season in black, as colors upon white, or white upon scarlet, in gold, or white upon black. Opera dressing is becoming as elaborate as it was before the war, although "full dress," that is, low necks, thanks to an innate sense of propriety in the natural unperverted American woman is rarely seen.

Mink has found a successful rival in black American martin, or what is sometimes denominated "Alaska Sable." In spite of the first stupid attempt to pass it off for what it was not, it has gradually won its way by virtue of its beauty and merit alone, until it now occupies a high place in popular regard. It is a beautiful trimming fur, and if was as costly, would be considered as handsome, if not handsomer, than mink, but as yet it is only half the price. A fine set of black martin can be obtained for from thirty to forty dollars, which a corresponding set of mink would cost seventy-five to one hundred.

The long flat boa has quite taken the place of the collar, and together with the muff, which has not changed its size or general appearance, comprises the fashionable sets of the season.

Sealskin sets are very much admired, and indeed are exquisite in color and style. They can be bought lined with satin and richly mounted for thirty dollars.

Ermine, the loveliest of all fur, is quite recovering its former prestige. It is to be much used for ceremonious visiting and evening purposes. It is very reasonable in price, a handsome set costing only thirty-five to forty dollars. For eighty dollars, or less, therefore, a lady can provide herself sufficiently with furs. A set of black martin and a set of ermine affording a guarantee against all contingencies. Capes and cuffs of fur are as though they never had been. Astracan trimmed with sealskin constitute very pretty and cheap, though less permanent sets, than solid furs, but cost only from ten to twenty dollars.

The pure white fur for jackets for children are among the prettiest and most becoming of their winter garments, and can be bought with muff for twelve dollars the set. White fox sets for misses are in great demand and chinchilla or "Persian lamb" for smaller girls. The cost is from three to ten dollars per set. There is nothing new to say of mink or sable. They have grown old and attained an unquestioned respectability.

The styles are the same as other furs, but in Russian sable the prices range from one hundred and fifty to seven hundred dollars per set; in Hudson Bay sable, fifty or two hundred; in mink, twenty to one hundred and twenty-five.

Kid gloves have appeared in all the new fine shades of faille satine and empress cloth, and in all the minute shades also required by the shaded costumes. The lightest shades of the combination is generally selected, however, to go with these as being more dressy.

Evening gloves are a tone deeper, and black gloves, or gloves the shade of the dress, embroidered with black in fine lines upon the back, and narrow scolloped rim at the wrist, are the latest for street wear. The price is a trifle lower than last season—one dollar and seventy-five cents for one-buttoned gloves, and two dollars for two buttons, twenty-five cents, as usual, being added for every button.

[From Every Saturday.]

CHICAGO.

(OCTOBER 10, 1871.)

Blackened and bleeding, helpless, panting, prone,
On the charred fragments of her shat ered throne
Lies she who stood but yesterday alone.

Queen of the West! by some enchanter taught
To lift the glory of Aladdin's court,
Then lose the spell that all that wonder wrought.

Like her own prairies by some chance seed sown,
Like her own prairies in one brief day grown,
Like her own prairies in one fierce night mown.

She lifts her voice, and in her pleading call
We hear the cry of Macedon to Paul—
They cry for help that makes her kin to all.

But haply with wan fingers may she feel
The silver cup hid in the proffered meal—
The grain that is her kinship and our love's reveal.

BRET HARTE.

Our Cultivated Neighbors.

A correspondent writes that during the celebration at the opening of the European and North American Railway, "there were a few women present, natives of the country hereabouts, aboriginal in form, dress and feature. They were determined to see the show, and babies in arms crowded around the longest tables, in reckless disregard of what are generally called the proprieties of life. One of them, in a gray frock, angular and cross-grained, was dissatisfied with the position she had assumed at the end of the table, at the head of the hall, and so she very deliberately climbed upon its top. For a moment she looked around wonderingly at the audience, and then, lifting up a dirty-nosed infant, she walked along the table-cloth. She steered her way successfully around the pyramids of ice-cream and russes until she reached a point just in front of Speaker Blaine. How much further she would have gone no one knows, for somebody on the floor told her to get down. She was not ashamed at this call, for down she got on the floor. The baby, however, was left standing on the table, while the mother, reaching across the board, plucked a turkey wing from Mr. Blaine's plate and gave her child some supper."

CERTIFICATE OF A CURE OF DEAFNESS.

NOISE LIKE A TEA KETTLE.

I took my son David Gilchrist, eight years old, to Dr. Keyser on the twenty-eighth of July, 1871, for a deafness and discharge from both ears, and a continual noise like the sound of a tea kettle, which had been coming on for over a year. He at that time could not hear a watch tick unless held close to the ears. The disease had been gradually growing worse, so that I had been made to believe him almost incurable, in fact most of the neighbors told me he would never get well. I had heard and read of Dr. Keyser's treatment in the daily newspapers, so I went to see the doctor, who told me he could cure him. He gave my son inward medicine and also applications to the ear, which I am happy to say has entirely cured him: and now, October 14th, he can hear the watch at two feet distance, and can hear the most ordinary conversation. His health otherwise has greatly improved, and I only feel too grateful for the remarkable cure of my son and take pleasure in making the case public.

THOMAS GILCHRIST,
Turtle Creek, formerly Irwin's Station.

Dr. Keyser's office for chronic diseases of the ear, eye and lungs 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. ununtil 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday night until 9 o'clock.

THE ONLY PLACE IN PITTSBURGH
TO GET THE GENUINE
St. Louis Magnetic Spring Water
IS AT
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE and FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT.
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.
Fresh supply just received from the Springs.

AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD.

It is good seamanship, when there is reason to expect heavy weather, to drop an anchor to windward.

We are in the midst of the season of chills and fever. The sure preventive of this distressing malady is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A course of that wholesome vegetable tonic will render an attack impossible. Take the hint and *drop an anchor to windward.*

Weak stomachs are most liable to be disordered late in the autumn, when the changes of temperature are marked and frequent. Hostetter's Bitters fortifies the stomach against the effects of these variations. Let dyspeptics make a note of the fact and *drop an anchor to windward.*

The liver is more sensitive when the weather is continually alternating between the warmth of summer and the cold of winter than at any other period of the year. This is peculiarly the season of such alterations. Let the bilious remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is essentially an anti-bilious medicine, and *drop an anchor to windward.*

The wisest plan is to forestall evil. The next best thing is to arrest it. For disorders of the stomach, irregularities of the bowels, and all periodical fevers, take, as soon as the complaint develops itself Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1871.....1871.
FALL TRADE IN
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.
M'CORD
& CO.,
131 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Offer especial inducements this season to Wholesale buyers in HATS, CAPS, LADIES', MISSES and CHILDREN'S FURS, LADIES AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS.

Our stock is the largest in the city, and our prices are as low, and even lower than any Eastern House. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

McCORD & CO.
oc6:b73

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

BAGS.

Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.

We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attractive Stock,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

Dress Goods Department.
PLAIDS.
Scotch Tartans, Poplin Plaids, Serge Plaids.
Soft All-Wool Plaids, 6-4 Cloaking Plaids.
Opera Plaids, elegant sty es at low prices.
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods.
Satine Cloths, all colors.
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Black and Colored Poplins.
Fancy Striped Poplins.
DRESS SILKS.
Plain, Striped and Plain Japanese Silks.
Plain and Shaded Japanese Robes.
Gros Grain and Glace Black Silks.
Plain Glace Silks, all colors.
CASSIMERES
For Men and Boys' Wear.
Heavy Cloaking Cloths, Waterproof Cloths.
Plain Opera Flannels, all colors.
Plaid Opera Flannels,
Rob Roy and Heavy Plaid Shirting Flannels.
Plain White, Scarlet, Yellow and Gray Flannels.
Twilled Scarlet, Blue and Gray Flannels.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Housekeeping Dry Goods
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

115. 115.
COUNTRY
MERCHANTS
Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.
CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
se20:n70

Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks! Silks!
New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.
DRESS GOODS.
Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
Shawls! Shawls!
This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.
Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
se11:236

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY.
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1333 CHESTNUT STREET,
MWF Philadelphia.

M. B. COCHRAN,
143 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
DEALER IN
Iron and Wood Working Machinery
AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Has constantly on hand a complete stock of TAPS and DIES, EMERY WHEELS, ENGINES, GOVERNORS, BELTING, PACKING, &c.
WOODWORTH PLANERS a specialty.
jy14-wfmwr

C. C. BOYLE.....JAS RICHEY, Jr
C. C. BOYLE & CO.,
Lumber Dealers,
Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge.
Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding, Flooring and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.
fe28:s42-1y

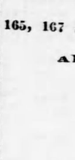
DOMESTIC WOOLENS.
200 Pieces Plaid Flannels.
100 " Grey and White do.
300 Pairs Country Blankets.
1000 Pounds Knitting Yarns.
Received on consignment direct from the manufacturers. For sale by
LEE & MARSHALL,
oct21:s71 187 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEMPLE'S
SPECIALTIES
At 20c., Tycoon Repps, for Ladies' Wrappers.
At 12½c., Good Styles Dark Delaines.
At 25c., Serge Poplin Plaids.
At 30c., Double Warp Heavy Brown Poplins.
At 37½ and 50c., Black Alpaca Lustres, extra good.
At 25c., Bookfold Barred Flannels, a great bargain.
At 12½c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 6¼c., Comfort Calicoes, a decided bargain.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Calicoes.
At 10c., Canton Flannels.
COTTON BATTING,
From 10 Cents a Pound Up.
At 18¾c., Linen Huck Towels, an extra bargain.
At $2.50 a pair, Heavy Gray Blankets, slightly imperfect.
At 62c., Men's Plaid Flannel Shirts.
At 25c., Men's Heavy Woolen Socks.
At 37½c., Ladies' Fancy Balmoral Hose, a great bargain.
At $1.25, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy.
At $1.50, Ladies' Gored Felt Skirts, best bargains of the season.
Special Bargains in every Department
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

"AKRON
SEWER PIPE CO."
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amount of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and sets as hard; stands frost, and it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter having but a short distance to ship we can therefore sell cheaper than any other in the market.
REFERENCES:
JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division, Penna R. R. Co.
URIAH BACON, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.
And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors of Pittsburgh.
Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. All orders promptly filled.
Office and Warehouse:
Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
Send for Price List. m:13:s36

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



A medicine that cures is a real public blessing. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA makes a positive cure of a series of complaints, which are always afflicting and sometimes fatal. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, which undermine health and settle into loathsome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or those action they derange and whose substance they increase and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.* With their departure health returns.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
mh26:w2&w-T WHOLESALE AGENTS.

The Triumph
COOKING STOVES.
THE
Triumph and Jackson
COOK STOVES,
Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by
BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty Street.
se30:b46
TO
Oil Refiners and Others.
THE HUTCHINSON OIL REFINING CO.
Offer For Sale
The entire machinery of their Refinery, consisting of STILLS, IRON TANKS, STEAM PUMPS, SETTLING PANS, ENGINE and BOILERS together with a large amount of Gas Pipe and Fittings, with a variety of sizes of Stop Cocks, Globe Valves, Gates, &c., &c. Also, their REAL ESTATE, situated in the Sixth ward, of the city of Allegheny, bounded by Washington avenue, Preble and Adams streets and the Ohio river, fronting 312 feet on the Ohio river, and extending back 360 feet to Preble street. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 99 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.
JAMES A. HUTCHINSON,
oc6:b44 President.

SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Threads, Nails, &c., which they which they will sell at lowest cash prices. aul4:y13

DALZELLS &
TOWNSEND,
Pork Packers
AND
PROVISION DEALERS.
Bacon, Lard, Pork, Lard Oil and choice brands of Sugar Cured Hams constantly on hand.
247 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.
197

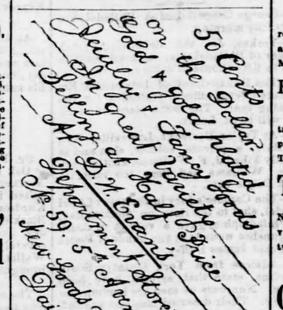
LEATHER,
Hides and Oil,
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 128 Second Avenue
(Near Smithfield street.)
au17 PITTSBURGH, PA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Shawls! Shawls!
SCARFS!
A Choice Stock of the Latest Styles in Long and Square Plaid Shawls, Long and Square Striped Shawls, Long and Square Broche Shawls, Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls, Rich Roman Striped Estella Scarfs.
Black Cloth Sacques,
RICHLY TRIMMED.
FURS! FURS!
VELVETEENS,
Mantilla Velvets.
MILLINERY GOODS.
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers and Plumes,
Trimming Silks and Satins,
Corded Satins, all colors.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &C.
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

GRATES.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves
AND
GRATES,
KELL'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.
The Reflector is the best and Cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.
The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.
THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.
Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.
Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street. GOODWIN'S, 75 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the
WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
se8:kaf1 PITTSBURGH.
Jno. A. Renshaw & Co.
Would respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers to their extensive stock of
CANNED GOODS,
Put up expressly for family use from this year's selected fruit, consisting of
1,000 DOZEN CANS
White and Yellow Peaches,
Bartlette and Osheese Pears,
Green Gage Plums,
Extra Fine Apples,
Cherries and Strawberries,
Cookes' Favorite Tomatoes,
Winslow's and Blue Ridge Corn,
Giant Asparagus,
Extra Early Peas, &c., &c.
For sale wholesale and retail at reduced prices by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & Co.,
oc21-b38 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:b63



TREES! TREES!
Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify Grounds, should examine our immense stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubbery,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au25-cdt

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale a limited amount of the New Bonds of the
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,
bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.
N. HOLMES & SONS,
57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
oct6-cdo

CONVERSION
U. S. Five-Twenty
BONDS.
Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1869, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4¾ per cent.
We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE RAILROAD SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, paying from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.
se18-s30

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
☞ Collections made.
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
COR. WOOD & FOURTH AVE.,
BANKERS.
Offer for sale the New Bonds of the
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,
BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of All Taxation.
Principal and interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For sale at Ninety and Accrued interest.
Government and other reliable Securities taken in exchange at Market Rates.
oc10

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, October 26, 1871.

Gold opened at 111¾@111¾, went up to 112¾, and closed at 112¾. Loans were 6 to 1-32 for use. There is a large short interest market, made in anticipation that the Treasury disbursements would depress prices. The daily clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank were about $46,500,000. There were bids to-day amounting to five millions and one-third, at from 111-20 to 111-27. Of the amount advertised, two millions will go at from 111-9 to 111-27. Governments at the close were firm. Stocks have been steadily declining for days. The chief interest has been in Pacific Mail, Pittsburgh, Ohio and Mississippi, and Lake Shore. Money firm; opened at 7, later declined to 5. State bonds dull and steady; Tennessee issues active.

Sterling exchange 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons '81 115; do 5-20s '62 114½; do '64 113½; do '65 114¾; new do 113; do '67 113¾; coupons '68 113; 10-40s 107¾; currency 6s 119¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 80¾; Adams Express, 85; Wells-Fargo do, 81; American Express, 56; Merchants' Union do, 53¾; United States do, 54¾; Pacific Mail, 48¾; New York Central, 88¾; Scrip, 83½; Erie 29¾; Hartford, 121¾; Reading, 107½; Michigan Central, 116¾; Southern, 97½; Union Pacific, 23½; Illinois Central 133; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93¾; North western, common, 80½; do pref'd, 87¾; Rock Island, 99¾; St. Paul, 35¾; do preferred, 76; Toledo and Wabash, 57¾; Fort Wayne, 94½; Chicago and Alton, 113½; Ohio and Mississippi, 37¾.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, October 25, 1871. }

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	113
U. S. 6s, 1881	114½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	113¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	113¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	114¾	U. P. R. R.	83
U. S. 5-20s '65	114¾	U. P. L. G.	101¾
U. S. 10-40s	107¾	Cy. Pacifics	110¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, October 26, 1871. }

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@4¾.

APPLES—The receipts continue large and with only an average demand, the market is slow though prices are unchanged, common to fair $2@2.50; prime to choice $3@3.50.

APPLE BUTTER—is in good supply but prime to choice is still quoted at 7@8½.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for the better grades, but common and medium continue very dull; prime to choice roll, 30@32.

BROOM CORN—is firm, but stocks are light and, in the absence of sales, it is difficult to give quotations.

BEANS—Prime navy scarce; quoted in small lots at $2.75@3 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@35c.

CHEESE—is reported steady but unchanged. Prime New York Cheese, 15@16; Ohio Goshen, 15@15½; Factory, 14@14½; Dairy, 13@13½.

CARBON OIL—There is a fair jobbing trade at former prices 22½@23 cts, for standard brands—usual advance for small lots.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 80@90 cts per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.75 per bbl Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CIDER—The market is quiet and unchanged at $4@4 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—There is a continued wide range in prices, $12@18 per bbl, the outside figure for Bushels.

CHESTNUTS—Firmer and higher, and the receipts continue comparatively light; we advance our quotations 50 cts per bushel. The improvement is owing to the fact that there has been some inquiry for shipment to other markets.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches prime halves, in demand and scarce; sales at 8@9½ cts; not much inquiry for quarters; prime bright apples 7@8 cts.

EGGS—The receipts again increasing, but there is no change to make in quotations 23@25 cts.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers in demand and the stock in this market is light; quoted at 72@75, for round lots, and 75@78 for a small way.

FLOUR—The market has undergone little or no change for several days; the tendency however, if anything, is still downward, and the demand entirely local. Good spring extras, $7@7.25; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $8@8.50; good to choice winter wheat, $7.25@8.00.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues rather weak, and, with the exception of No. 1, prices are lower, and we reduce our quotations to $1.46@1.48 for red and $1.49@1.47 for white. Oats reported steady; sales of 40@47 for good mixed, and 47@48 for prime white—usual advance for small lots, in store. The arrivals have been increasing slightly within the past few days, but the supply is by no means large, and, in consequence, prices are fully maintained. Corn, under the influence of increased receipts and a diminished demand, is weak and lower, and we reduce our quotations to 72@73 cts, against sales early in the past few days at 75@78; it was very generally expected that prices would drop back upon the receipt of a few car loads, and, consequently, no one was taken much by surprise. Rye is dull and lower; we now quote at 83@85, and, even at the decline, there does not seem to be much inquiry at present; some holders will not sell at the prices, being pretty confident that there will soon be an improvement. Fair to prime Spring Barley is unchanged at 80@85—we understand that the brewers are now refraining from purchases in advance between spring and fall—heretofore they have been paying 3@5 cts per bushel more for the latter than the former.

GROCERIES—The market for Coffees continues as strong as ever, though we begin to hear predictions that values have become too much inflated, that the consumption, in consequence of the sharp advance, will be diminished, and that the reports in regard to the crops may be exaggerated; these views, however, generally emanate from those who were not fortunate enough to stock up prior to the upward turn. A late Baltimore paper makes the assertion that a large portion of the operations in that market recently were speculative; if speculators hold much stock, there is no telling when there might be a reaction, as they will, in all probability, let it fly when least expected. Importers, however, are very firm, with only 27,000 bags reported in first hands. Sugars dull, and the indications at present point to a lower range of prices. Molasses continue very dull.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A, 13; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C, Yellow, 12¾, Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@13. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C Yellow, 11¾; C, 11; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 28; Prime, 24; Good, 23; Fair, 22@22¾. Java, 30@33. Maracaibo, 29@30. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 27. Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Harvener & Elder's, 75. White Honey, 75. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 75. Sugar Drips, 50; Brune's, 75; other grades, 48@50. New Orleans Syrups, 60@65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾; Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8.

SPICES—Pepper, 25. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 35. Nutmegs, $1.50.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10½@11½; Green Buteher's, 8. Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

RUSHES—Quoted at 2½@2¾ cts.

HEMP—Stock in this market very small. Rough quoted at $165; single dressed, $250@260; scutched, $440.

HONEY—Sales reported at from 25@35 cts per lb, as to quality and condition.

HAY—Sales of good to choice baled, on wharf and track, at $24@26 per ton.

LARD OILS—Is firm and higher; Pittsburgh make, 75@80; well-known Cincinnati and Chicago brands, 85.

LIME—Pittsburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—is quoted in a jobbing way, at $22@23 per ton for Fine; $24@25 for Second-ends; $34@36 for Middlings, and $44@45 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—Demand fair, prices unchanged; sales of common at $2.50@2.75 per bbl; prime silver skins, $3.00@3.25.

POULTRY—Live chickens in fair demand, and we can report sales, by the coop, at 50@60 cts per pair, according to size.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows still quoted at 55@60 cts per bushel by the car load, and 65@70 cts in a small way. Prime Jersey Sweets at $3.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾@8; ribbed sides, 8¾; short ribbed sides; 8¾. Sweet hams, extra canvassed shoulders, 10; plain sugar cured hams, 16; canvassed, 16¾@17. Lard: in tes, 10; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11. Ham sausage, 12 cts. Dried Beef, 18. Mess Pork, $14. Breakfast Bacon, 11.

PEA NUTS—Steady at 12@13 cts.

SEEDS—Clover and Timothy continue very quiet; the former is quoted at $6.25@6.75, and the latter at $3.00@3.25. Flaxseed unchanged at $2.15@2.20 to be wanted.

SUMAC—Tennessee is quoted at 4¾ cts per lb or $80 per ton of 2 240 lbs. Virginia sumac does not seem to be wanted.

WILLOWS—Quoted at from at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY October 26, 1871. }

Refined was reported a shade firmer to-day: October quoted at 24, but we understand that there were several lots offered at that figure without finding buyers. November held at 24, and December at 25 cents. Nothing can be realized for October, it is not likely that anybody would buy November at that figure, as the former month is considered worth more than 1 to 1½ cents. Crude dull and lower; seller all year offered at 12, and it was thought that a plump offer of 11¾ would buy it. Parker cleared at 2 P. M. and sold at 12. Oil Creek rules dull and lower; city make, on spot, cannot be quoted above $1.50.

SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE BY A. V. R. R.

Standard O W, account H Rosenbach	456
Sunbeam O W, account B S Duncan	80
Peerless O W, account B S Duncan	314
National O W, account Thos King	160
Union O W, account Bates & G	80
Eagle O W, account Bates & G	80
Star O W, account H McKelvy	144
Model O W, account Vandergrift & F	254
Diamond O W, account Bates & G	74
Sterling O W, account Bates & G	160
Spray O W, account L Hepler	380
Allegheny O W, account C W Tweddle	314
Penn O W, account P Hutchinson	462
Vista O W, account H McKelvy	302
Eagle O W, account B S Duncan	160
Brilliant O W, account P Hutchinson	160
Penn O W, account W Stewart	362
Commercial O W, account Bates & G	454
Peerless O W, account B S Duncan	462
Excelsior O W, account B S Duncan	320
Total	5,144

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Union Refining Co. 165 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & L., 150 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Mercer, J. & Co., 219 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total 534 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. October, 25.

Forsyth Bro. 307 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 478 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 558 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Hampton Bro. 580 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Wm. McKelvy & Co. 330 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co. Phila.

Lilly & Co. 156 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co. Phila.

Montzheimer, K & Co. 260 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 535 bbls refined oil to Tack, Bros & Co. Phila.

Total 3,014 bbls.

(By P. & A. Telegraph.)

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1:40 P. M.—Crude 16½; refined October 24¼c; November and December 24c; market quiet.

5 P. M.—October 24¼c; November and December 24c; crude 16c.

NEW YORK, October 26, 12 M.—Market dull and unchanged; no sales reported; refined 23¾; crude 15½. Closing—Crude steady at 15½c.

3 P. M.—Market steady and dull; no sales reported; we quote balance month 23¼@23½c; crude market a little easier; 16@15¾c asked for spot.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 26, 11:40 A. M.—Market weaker on account of big strikes; offered at 24¼@24½c; no sales.

OIL CITY, October 26, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet and unchanged at $4.90@24.95. Lower 24½@24¾.

PLEASANTVILLE, October 26, 11:30 A. M.—Market dull and inactive at $4.50.

TITUSVILLE, October 26, 11:40 A. M.—Market quiet and firm at $4.75.

PARKERS, October 26, 11:40 A. M.—Market quiet at $4.70@4.72½.

ROUSEVILLE, October 26, 11:20 A. M.—Market dull and quiet at $4.80.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 26.—Common rosin 11s6d per cwt. for common North Carolina.

LONDON, October 26, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾; 5-20s of '62, coupons, 90¾; do '65, 91; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, October 26.—Rentes, 57f 75c.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 9½d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm; middling upland 18½c. Flour: market steady with moderate demand; superfine Western and State $4@4.25; common to good $6.50@7; good to choice $7.05@7.30; white wheat ex $7.30@7.60; extras Ohios $6.80@7.35; St. Louis $5.15@8.25. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Whisky lower at 95c. Wheat: demand fair; spring No. 1 $1.54; No. 2 $1.49@1.52; No. 3 $1.43; winter red western $1.55@1.57; amber Michigan $1.58@1.63. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn: demand fair and prices have advanced 1c; high mixed 59½c; November 58½c; low mixed 58½c; new 54½c; Michigan 56c; white 57c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 43½@43¾c; No. 2 39½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 26.—Tobacco firmer and more active; sales of 88 hhds. Barging dull but unchanged. Cotton quiet and firm; middling 18c. Flour firm and in good active demand for family. Grain quiet, firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork $15.50. Bacon shoulders 7¼c; clear rib sides 8¼c; clear 8¾c. Hams, sugar cured 13¼c. Lard 9¾@10c. Whisky quiet but steady.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 26.—Cotton: demand light but holders firm; low middling, 16¾c. Flour active but prices unchanged. Corn, 75c. Rye $1. Oats 55c. Barley 70c. Bacon—shoulders, 8c; sides clear rib, none in market; sides clear 8½c; hams plain, 12½c; sugar cured, 14½@16c. Lard, 10½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat demand light and holders firm: No. 1 Milwaukee $1.23¾; No. 2 98c. Oats scarce and firm: No. 2 30c. Corn: demand fair, and prices have advanced: No. 2 48c. Rye dull and prices a shade lower; No. 1 74½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 26.—Flour market steady with a moderate demand. No. 1 red winter. Wheat steady but dull at $1.38 for No. 2; red winter $1.35. Corn quiet and unchanged in receipts; sales of 5car lots of high mixed at 59c. Oats: very little doing at 39c. Petroleum dull, nominal and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.—Flour dull; extra family Wisconsin and Minnesota $7.50@8.50. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; Pennsylvania and western red $1.55@1.60. Rye 97c. Corn quiet and weak; yellow 75@76c; new 60@65c; mixed western 72@74c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; western white 49c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 26.—Cotton quiet and firm at 17¼c. Flour easier; cash $8. Corn active at 68@70c. Oats steady and in fair demand at 48@50c. Hay quiet; western at $25@30. Bran quiet at 26@27c. No. 2 Rye in fair demand and market firm. Lard 10¾@11¼c. Bacon shoulders 8c; sides 8¾@9c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Market very quiet, and without any important change. Wabash 42 inch bleached sheetings 16c lower. Davol Mills muslins reduced from 19 to 18½c; P. O. & Co. do. from 17¾c to 17c.

Broom Corn

The large quantity of broom corn destroyed by the recent fires at Chicago, we learn are not as great a loss to our local dealers as was expected. The first lot of 4,000 bales consumed in Chicago was owned in Canada, and the lower grades replaced their loss by free purchases at the west. Our market, however, is still excited and advancing, as the amount consumed at the second fire is said to be still larger than previously reported. Enterprising speculators at the first news of the fearful calamity operated extensively in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Canada, one house here now having control of the Philadelphia stock. The stock in Boston and Canada is pretty well under control by parties interested there, and prices have an advancing tendency. The market for brooms has not as yet been materially affected, owing to a large number of them already being manufactured, and to great demand for them; yet the market is very firm and holders are generally demanding an advance. The extremes are from $3@5 per dozen, though these figures are merely nominal at the moment.—*New York Bulletin.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, October 26.—*Through*—1 case mdse, Douglas & Bro; 50 bxs w glass, Johnston, W Co; 40 bdls hides, Luckcamp & Keefer; 6 pkgs paint, T H Nevin & Co; 6 do mdse, J D Strouse; 60 pkgs groceries, J Kohen.

Local.—8 sks flour, W Haslege; 1 bbl eggs, Campbell & G; 6 bbls nuts, C A Ex Netting; 17 sks rags, McClellan & Co; 30 do do, Jones & Bro; 3 bbls vinegar, Beamar & B; 10 sks bones, Wm Kerr, Wall, Lang & Co; 54 potatoes, A Fisher; 70 bbls salt, John Dyer; 19 bxs pipes, Gerwig & Co; 41 do do, Thos White; 50 bbls tar, I Oppenheimer; 100 do do, Phipps.

ALLEGHENY RAILROAD, October 26.—10 pcs flues, 5 G McMillan; 1 bbl nuts, 4 bbls apples, C H Morse; 2 do do, John Herbert; 4 do do, W Seddon; 101 sks flax seed, Thompson & Dickons; 1 car lumber, C C Boyle; 4 cars iron ore, Speer, Chalfant & Co; 1 car lumber, John Nana; 5 cars cooperage, J M Hutchinson; 1 car flaxseed, M S Suydam; 100 bbls flour, Voeghtly, Kopp & Co; 95 sks cheese, Haas Disch; 10 bbls apples, John Stutzman; 8 bbls nuts, 2 do eggs, 1 car apples, L L Beck; 4 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs, H Lenz; 12 bxs w nuts, Jos Hagerty; 1 car shingles, Voeghtly & Co; 4 carloads cars metal, Lewis, Oliver & P; 5 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 car lime, Kaufman & Dieksom; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 2 do corn, M Steel & Son; 2 cars ore, Pgh Iron & Forge Co; 3 do staves, C Lotz; 1 do flaxseed, Thompson & L; 200 bgs mail, Gackenson Bro.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Oct 26.—*B* cars metal, Shoenberger, R B & Co; 1 do do, Hunsacker, Ins & Sole Co; 1 do do, Zag & Co; 1 do do, Carnagie, Kloman & Co; 1 do do, James Wood & Co; 6 do do, McKnight & Co; 1 do do, Pitts Bolt Co; 5 do do, Jones & Laughlin Mills; 1 do do, John Moorhead; 3 do do do, Hallman & H'mmett; 1 do do, Reese, Graff & Co; 8 do do, Allen Simons, Nimick & Co; 1 car corn, Scott & Gisal; 311 sks oats, 112 do corn, J Rose; 37 bgs potatoes, 42 bbls apples, 3 do onions, P Duff & Son; 40 bbls apples, Van Gorder & S; 40 bxs cheese, H Kinsey; 10 bbls onions, 50 do do, Haworth & D; 44 do do, T C Jenkins Bro & Co; 1 do do, Phillips & Co; 1 do do, Thos E Palmer; 50 do do, David Bly; 18 bbls apples, W J Steel & Bro; 48 do do, W H Graff & Co; 1 car lumber, A Mundorff; 144 bbls onions, Hayworth, Harper & Co; 100 do lime, W H Hamilton; 100 bxs candles, S P Shriver & Co; 1 car lumber, Wm Dilworth 37; 75 bbls onions, L J Blanchard; 200 bbls apples, Woodworth & Co; 40 bbls cider, G Myers; 1 car brick, Dilworth, Porter & Co; 1 do do, Reising, Kissel & Co; 1 do do, Zag & Co; 34 hides, Wm Bullock; 243 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, October 26.—100 bbls flour, Jennings; 10 do alcohol, McCullough & Co; 2 hhds tobacco, J P Hanna & Co; 15 bxs w goods, Langeamb & Son; 25 do fish, 11 bbls eggs, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 10 do beer, John C Roth; 30 do doors, B Mundorff; 4 do bxs, A M Kingsley; 1 car barley, Scott & Gisal; 2 bbls pickles, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 5 bbls alcohol, B L Waring, King & Co; 25 bbls w wares, A M Kingsley; 12 sks rags, W D Cooper & Co; 10 do potatoes, H Herr; 19 bdls, Wm Flaccus & Son; 25 bbls apples, H Reel & Co; 20 bbls nuts, Woodworth & Co; 10 bbls eggs, Arbuckles & Co; 13 do h nuts, Jas O Brien; 2 do tallow, Delance & Co; 18 do cider, D L Clarke & Co; 100 bgs apples, Lob, Son & Co; 26 do do, J J Pettitt & Co; 1 car corn, H Riddle & Co; 50 do do, N J Braden; 1 car corn, Hunter & Co; 1 do oats, Leonhart, R & Co; 1 do corn, D Wallace; 10 bgs rye, 3 bbls turnips, H Rea Jr; 5 bbls grease, 1 roll leather, B Phlan; 20 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 168 do do, S A Fearce; 1 car oats, P Duff & Son; 1 do do, W Welsh & Co; 30 kgs a butter, Voigt M & Co.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, October 26.—6 bales tow, Adam Weisman; 1 do do, Phil Holderman; 2 do mdse, Folding Chair Co; 30 bbls apples, J J Pettitt & Co; 19 do oil, J Drape & Co; 1 car oats, T Bell & Co; 1 do do, J & W Rea; 1 do do, Hussey & cotton, O M Harper; 1 car corn, Dani Wallace; 1 do bran, R Knox & Son; 1 do pig iron, Porter; 7 kgs butter, Voigt M & Co; 18 bbls flour J H Murdoch; 9 do molasses, Schomaker & Co; 10 caddis tobacco, Knabe & Pickering; 8 do do, Dilworth & Co; 1 do do, Wm Kerr; 1 do do, Wm Kerr; 1 do do, E H Myers; 4 bbls potatoes, Mc-Knight & Bro; 12 do oats, R F & C Miller; 5 do sundries, John H Thompson; 48 sks barley, McHenry & Hood; 23 do do, Keil & Richart, 40 do do, Wm Welch & Co; 70 do do, Spencer McK & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, October 25.—18 bbls apples, J B Campbell; 20 do onions, O Hopkins; 20 do apples, O J Crosdall; 6 do cider, M W Rankin; 28 sks wheat, 19 bales hay, 29 sks corn, 11 pkgs eggs, 18 do do, Contacuck & H Foley; 16 sks wheat, Marshall K & Co; 24 do barley, Kammer Bro; 5 bbls cider, Voigt M & Co; 59 bales hay, 5 bbls eggs, A S Carlisle; 50 do flour, Seghmser & Voskamp.

GENEVA PER WEST VIRGINIA, October 26.—35 sks wheat, 17 do rye, McCracken Bro; 279 sks wheat, Gordon & Campbell; 17 do do, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 34 do do, W McKee & Co; 3 bbls cider, 6 do apples, J Pettitt & Co; 580 gallx s wine, R D Cooper & Co; 54 bbls oil, 20 do do, 1 bbl eggs, Vangorder & S; 21 bales hay, S R Patterson; 25 do do, J B Holley; 31 do do, R H Conner; 18 bbls apples, 10 sks potatoes, A S Hovely.

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WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.
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ASSESSMENTS.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Chartiers street from Washington avenue to Brady street also for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Vine alley from Lacock to Washington streets, are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, October 30th, 1871, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Collector to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

oc26-cdo

25 CASKS BEST BRAND BLACK LEAD.
20 casks Extra Manganese;
25 bags Garland's Arsenic;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Flour Spar. For sale by
R. CANFIELD.

PLASTER.
100 bbls French's Calcined Plaster;
75 bbls Smith & Harris do. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

RIVER NEWS.

The river has undergone but little change since our last report, the marks indicating about 24 inches. Weather last evening cloudy and warm, with every appearance of rain.

Only 10 inches reported in the Allegheny at Oil City. That stream is again as low as it has been at any time this year, and considerably lower than it has been for several years.

The Monongahela river is in good navigable condition, and the boats plying on th's stream seem to have about all the business they can attend to.

—The Wash. Sentell left Shreveport on the 14th for New Orleans with as much cotton as she could carry on the water, and also a fair list of passengers; she got $8 per bale; after making engagements at that price, $10 was offered, but no go.

—On Saturday last the Memphis Packet Company sold the City of Cairo to R. F. Dix for $80,000. She has been delivered to him and he will place her in first-rate condition for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade.

—Fulton, writing from Little Rock, says: I find all our old river men of the opinion that we can count on an extreme low-water season in the Arkansas.

—New Orleans *Picayune* says: A company with a large capital is about to be organized, to be composed of river men and steamboat owners, with powers for holders, with the design to run barges in the cotton trade, and also between here and St. Louis and Louisville (to those now running in the latter trade.) Our business men generally are cognizant of the necessity for some such measure, and intend lending a helping hand. The wreck of the steamer Brian Brougham, in Red river, which has not been seen for years, is now visible.

Capt. John T. McCord, owner and commander of the elegant Olive Branch, has take charge of the office of the St. Louis and New Orleans packet Richmond.

An elaborate article in the St. Louis *Dispatch* says the number of vessels registered at that place to be 150, and the number of barges to be 245, with a total tonnage of 100,000; $2,000,000 capital is invested, and the steamboat interests find employment for 5,000 persons.

Capt. T. P. Agnew has purchased and will command the Virgo, recently built for Wabash river. The boat is 153 feet long; beam, 30 feet; capacity, 1,100 tons.

Capt. Leathers, of the Natchez, recently refused to carry Chicago sufferers on his steamer without pay, because their wants were signed by Gen. Sheridan, whom Leathers don't like, because, he says, Sheridan, the fiend, burned out the Southern families during the war than there are houseless people in Chicago to-day.

Capt. Jefferson, correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial*, of yesterday, says: A feat was performed on Sunday afternoon that will appear incredible to most people at home. The river is so extremely low at the falls that a gentleman drove across with three horses and buggy undisturbed and unharmed, laughing the great bridge and the ferries to scorn. The river has not been known so low at this point since 1858, and perhaps not since 1843.

—The surveying party from the Upper Cumberland will arrive at Nashville during the present month, and commence making a thorough survey of the river from the head of navigation up to that point.

Capt. R. C. Gray has Shields' patent steam generators attached to her boilers.

—The wreck of the Virginia has been abandoned as a total loss.

—The Louisville *Ledger* says: The river yesterday suggested the inquiry frequently. Will the canal be ready by the time there is water sufficiently to enable the large boats to commence their trips? There are those who doubt it. In fact, doubts are expressed as to whether the work will be sufficiently advanced to admit large boats during the season. We are confident, however, that there will be another Cincinnati committee to look at his work and report to the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. That body seems to have more to do with the great improvement than anybody else, not excepting the government of the United States of America.

STEAM PUMPS.
John M. Cooper,
No. 882 PENN STREET.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. D. McMEAL,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
No. 131 GRANT STREET,
au4-cdo PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAS. W. MURRAY
Attorney at Law,
NO. 89 FIFTH AVENUE,
jan24-85 Pittsburgh.

H. B. SWOOPE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.
OFFICE in CUSTOM HOUSE, 3d story. oct2-126

ARCHIBALD BLAKELY,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 115 FIFTH AVENUE,
oct6-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Samuel McMasters,
ALDERMAN, EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and POLICE MAGISTRATE.
Office, No. 59 GRANT STREET, opposite St Pat's Cathedral. oct6-cd

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF
5-20 Bonds of 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, } September 1, 1871. }

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on or after the first day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the first series, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows:

1 to 30699, inclusive, of $50 each.
1 to 43572, inclusive, of $100 each.
1 to 40011, inclusive, of $500 each.
1 to 74104, inclusive, of $1 00 0 each.

And Registered Bonds of the same date—

1 to 595, inclusive, of $50 each.
1 to 4103, inclusive, of $100 each.
1 to 1899, inclusive, of $500 each.
1 to 8906, inclusive, of $1 00 0 each.
1 to 2965, inclusive, of $5000 each.
1 to 2906, inclusive, of $10000 each.

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is one hundred million ($100,000,000) dollars.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (embracing those described above) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office.

J. F. HARTLEY,
ACTING SECRETARY.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 124 Fourth Ave.
CHARTERED IN 1855.
ASSETS, $3,115,146

HOME NEWS.

Fatal Fall.—A little girl named Mason, residing on Second Avenue Park, near Ross street, one day last week fell from a fence in her parent's yard, and received injuries which resulted in death on Wednesday last.

A Pickpocket Caught—Last evening, between five and six o'clock, Mr. John Eichley, proprietor of the Black Bear Hotel, in the Diamond, caught three men in the act of picking his pocket. He call Officer Gyrath who arrested one of the men, but the others succeeded in making their escape. The man was taken to the watch-house where he gave his name as Samuel Stewart.

Serious Accident.—Mr. Charles Gearing, Jr., of the Southside, was seriously injured at his mill well, near Titusville, yesterday, by being caught in the gear of the fly wheel of the engine. He was drawn around in its rapid revolutions four times, but, having the presence of mind to hold on like grim death to it with both hands and feet until the engine was stopped, he escaped with life. His body was fearfully bruised and lacerated, but no bones were broken. We congratulate him on his happy escape.

Big Strike.—On the Jonning's Farm on Armstrong Run, near Brady's Bend, yesterday, the "Pandemberg Well" was tubed and commenced pumping at the rate of four hundred barrels per day. It is thought that it will prove a steady two hundred barrel well, although wells in that region rapidly play out. The "Painter well" is to be torpedoed and pumped next week and the hope is entertained that it will be a good well. It was on the "Pandemberg well," that Mr. John Jennings lost his life by the explosion of a boiler a week or so ago. He was one of its owners.

Grand Concert

The German vocalists, assisted by some of the best artists in Pittsburgh, will give a *grand concert* for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fires at Chicago, and in Wisconsin and Michigan. This will doubtless be one of the richest and best entertainments of the season, given for a purpose that should almost compel every lover of fine music and every sympathetic heart to be present. The programme will appear to-morrow.

To Shippers and Passengers for Southern Ports.

The "Juniata," 1,215 tons, of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship line, advertised to leave her dock at Philadelphia on the 28th inst., having been unavoidably detained, will certainly sail on the 4th of November, for New Orleans, via Havana; arrangements from Pittsburgh can be made until 1st proximo, on application to the agent, Mr. C. A. Carpenter, at the Union Depot. Passengers from Pittsburgh should be in Philadelphia on the morning of the 4th of November.

"Premium Calculator."

We are in receipt from the agent of "Tower's Premium Calculator" for the store, bank or counting house. It is simply calculations of the premium on any amount of money, from ¼ of one per cent. to 7%—a glance being sufficient to give the required information upon any given sum. It has received the endorsement of many bankers and merchants east and west, and as a ready and accurate reckoner is almost indispensable in business, for which calculations on premiums form a part. Mr. James H. Thaw, is the sole agent for the sale of the volume in Pittsburgh. His office is at No. 14 Fifth avenue, where the "calculator" may be had.

The River Side Park.

Judging from the many verbal commendations that have come to our ears, we think the project of a "Riverside Park," as suggested by our correspondent, "Sylvanus Urban," finds many advocates in Pittsburgh. The cheap way for the city to secure this park, will be to make a liberal appropriation towards it, conditioned upon the city or people of Allegheny will establish a park to maintain the proposed park. Udder such arrangements our citizens would enjoy all the uses of the park without any but the first outlay—just as they now enjoy the use of the Allegheny Park, with the same freedom as if it was a portion or restraint as if it had been provided at our own cost. If Allegheny will add seventy acres to her park, and permit the free use of all to use, it would seem to be but right that we should contribute to the cost of the enlargement.

F. Sellers & Co.

We publish to-day an illustrated card of this firm, which invites attention to their improved modes of preparing and packing a pure, sweet quality of family lard. They pack it in 3, 5 and 10 pound caddies, in buckets with 20 to 25 pounds, and for large consumers in kegs barrels and tierces. Their establishment is one of the best appointed and most extensive in the country. The housekeepers of every grade will find it to their interest to supply themselves with Sellers & Co.'s lard. It is put up to suit each one's wants, and on demand, every class of consumers, in neat and clean packages, the quality always such as must please the fastidious, and we hope to introduce them always to prefer it, when it can be had. To a large number of old customers, accustomed to deal with Sellers & Co., this advertisement is necessary, but as the firm is operating with enlarged facilities, they wish new customers to test and prove the peculiar excellencies of their lard, and the great convenience of the new and better mode of packing it. Give it a trial by all means.

What a Lovely Spot.

Of all the suburban property which has been offered to the public, within the last six months, no piece or spot of ground has been offered that is so really beautiful, as the property lately owned by J. hn B. Semple, Esq., in Oakland, fronting on Fifth avenue and adjoining the car station and now laid out in building sites. Indeed it might be called the Cemetery of Allegheny Co., the lovely surroundings are so charming and attractive that every one who takes the trouble to visit the lots will exclaim—what a lovely spot. Working men, merchants and mechanics, leave your narrow streets and alleys; here is a chance to secure a good home in the country, and yet you are in the city. Gas, water, schools adjoining. Sale to-morrow, Saturday Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue during the day. Terms one-fourth, balance in five annual payments. Twenty-five dollars must be paid the auctioneer on account of each purchase.

A Fearful Apprehension.

We learned yesterday that very serious apprehensions are entertained for his safety, by the relatives and friends of E. D. Dithridge, Esq., junior member of the firm of Dithridge & Son, glass manufacturers of Allegheny, who left on a business trip for Chicago two days before the great fire, since which time no word has been heard from or about him. It may be possible that he has gone farther west, the business of the firm reaching all over the country, and that he has neglected to write home, not knowing how his silence, coupled with the thought that he fell a victim to the flames of Chicago, distresses his friends. We sincerely hope that he will either soon be heard from or return home to gladden the hearts of those who are fearful that he perished in the fire. Mr. Dithridge is a young man of fine appearance and about thirty-five years of age. He is widely known and respected in this city, and should he have fallen a victim to the flames in Chicago, great sorrow will be felt by the entire community. If he has gone down into death in such a sad and tragic manner, the blow will be a terrible one to his parents, wife, brothers and sisters, for during the war his noble young brother, just entering into proud manhood, fell a sacrifice to his country in battle, how or exactly where no living man can tell, and his name figuring among the "missing" from that day to this in the military reports. In their present suspense the family have our heartiest sympathy, and we can but join in the hope that their sorrowful misgivings may prove unfounded, and that the missing gentleman may yet be heard from.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—There should, and doubtless will, be a large audience present this evening on the occasion of Annie Waite's benefit, not only upon account of the fact that Miss Waite richly deserves a substantial token of the admiration of her numerous friends in this city, but because the bill consists of something entirely new—a comedy from the pen of Mr. Bartley T. Campbell, entitled "Peril," written expressly for Miss Waite and Mr. Lewis, in which they, of course, sustain the prominent parts. Both of these stars are distinguished for their versatility and for the happy facility with which they glide from "grave to gay"—from tragedy to comedy—in the last of which they are peculiarly happy. In addition to the production of "Peril," Mr. Leake will recite Mr. Campbell's latest poetic effort, "That Baby in Twosilon."

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Augusta L. Dargon's rendition of *Lady Isabel* and *Lady Vine*, in "East Lynne," last evening was witnessed by a fair and greatly pleased audience, the lady sustaining those difficult roles in a way that astonished even those of her friends in the city who knew her best, and who had imagined that they knew just how good an actress Miss Dargon was. Although never otherwise than pleasing when she had the place of leading lady at the Opera House, Miss Dargon has improved in a wonderful degree, and now takes rank with the first of American actresses. She will take a benefit this evening, and we confidently predict for the occasion a crowded house. The bill embraces that interesting drama entitled "Deborah, or the Jewish Maiden's Wrongs," in which Miss D. sustains the leading character. She will also (by special request) recite "Sheridan's Ride," a performance which in itself is an excellent evening's entertainment.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Terrible Accident on the Panhandle.

This is the latest. At a late hour last night we learned of an accident which occurred on the Panhandle Railroad yesterday afternoon, at Walker's Mills. A stock train was thrown from the track at this place and several cars wrecked. Four horses, and the drover having charge of the stock, were killed. Directly afterwards, we are informed, the wrecked cars caught fire from the engine and were burned, the man who was killed and the horses being completely consumed with them. The question seems to be pertinent, just now: When are these terrible disasters, many of which are no less than murders, to cease? Within about two weeks, ten accidents, attended with fatal results, have taken place on the different roads in our vicinity. Several of them have happened under circumstance, which, evidently, were attributable to the most culpable neglect. And yet, even in the most reprehensible case, we have not learned that the authorities have taken any action likely to bring the persons responsible to answer before the law for their negligence. In the name of all who travel by rail we ask that these, too common, disasters be looked after.

ANOTHER.

A Railroad Employee Killed—Horribly Mangled—Both Legs Cut Off.

It is on the West Penn Railroad this time. The victim was a young man Albert Albree. The accident occurred near Butler Junction. He was a brakeman on a ballast train and was standing on one of the cars near the brake when the train moved away from the station, and by a sudden jerking he was thrown from his balance, and fell between the cars with his legs across the rails. Both limbs were severed, and he was otherwise so terribly mutilated that he survived his injuries but a few moments.

Albree was a young man, and resided we understand in Allecheny. The accident occurred at one o'clock yesterday, but at last accounts no inquest had been held.

THE OAKLAND RACES.

Third Day—Spirited Trot Between Horses that Have No Record Below 2:45—Another Running Race—Accidents and Incidents of the Day.

Yesterday was the third day of the annual fall meeting at Oakland Park, and although the attendance was not so large as that upon second day, when Goldsmith Maid and Lucy trotted, there was a goodly crowd, probably not less than two thousand persons.

ENTRIES FOR THIRD DAY.

For the trotting race, purse of $500, for horses that have no record below 2:45; the following are the entries: Aldin Goldsmith, b. g. Bodine; A. M. Wilson, s. m. Sallie; Frank Ardary, g. g. Harry V.; H. B. Van Voorhis, Pittsburgh, c. s. Emperor Eclipse; W. H. Crawford, Tidioute, Pa., s. g. Sorrel Dan; J. H. Gidley, Parker's Landing, s. g. Leopard; E. Dickenbach, Pittsburgh, b. m. Lady Alice.

For the running race, purse $200, mile heats, three in five to rule. The entries were: H. Blandy, Zanesville, Ohio, c. g. John McIntire; R. Dempsey, Cleveland, Ohio, b. s. Belmont; H. E. Clovert, Ashtabula, Ohio, s. s. Bigaroon.

THE TROT.

AT TWO P. M. the tap of the bell brought the trotters on the track, and in about ten minutes the start was made for the

First Heat.—The seven horses mentioned in the entries got off as well together as the track would permit. Bodine took the lead and kept it throughout, taking the heat in 2:36¾. The other horses came home in the following order: Sorrel Dan, 2d, Sallie 3d, Harry V. 4th, Leopard 5th and Lady Alice 6th; Emperor Eclipse was distanced.

Second Heat.—Bodine, as in the first heat, got a start of perhaps a length ahead of his competitors, and lost nothing of his advantage, coming in first in 2:36½. Sallie 2d, Sorrel Dan 3d, Leopard 4th, Lady Alice 5th and Harry V. 6th. Leopard was withdrawn at the close of this heat.

Third Heat.—This heat was won by Sallie in 2:39¾, Harry V. coming in 2d, Sorrel Dan 3d, Bodine 4th, and Lady Alice 5th. In this heat Harry V., who appeared with a new driver, had the lead at the start, but broke up on the back stretch, where he was passed by Sallie. He soon recovered his feet, however, and by good and square trotting on the home stretch, managed to secure the second position.

Fourth Heat.—The number of the horses having diminished to five, by reason of a withdrawal and a distance, one would suppose that the starting of the trotters would not be attended with so much difficulty as when the track was overcrowded by seven horses. But this was not the case. Indeed, there seemed to be more trouble about the start than ever, and fully fifteen minutes after the horses were called out, were consumed in fruitless efforts to give the nags a fair send off. Finally, when the word was given, the horses got away in anything but good style. Harry V. was running, coming up and passing over Sorrel Dan's quarters, and it was some time before his driver could get him down to anything like square work. Sallie had the lead at the start, but was overtaken by Bodine on the back stretch. Up to this point, Sorrel Dan had been third, and in this position he came up the back stretch, evidently saving his energies for a grand dash on the home stretch, for no sooner had the last turn been made than the driver of the sorrel let Daniel out, and by the finest trotting of the day, he passed Sallie and Bodine, and by reason of running on the part of the former, second position was awarded to the latter. Sallie being 2d, Harry V. 4th, and Lady Alice 5th. The animal last named was withdrawn.

Fifth Heat.—This was more of a running race than a trot, nearly all of the horses breaking frequently. Sorrel Dan came in first, closely pressed by Sallie. Time, 2:39. Bodine got the second position, Harry 3d, and Sallie, because of her doing about twice as much running as any of the others, was placed 4th in the heat.

SUMMARY.

Aldin Goldsmith, b. g. Bodine	1	1	4	2	2
A. M. Wilson, s. m. Sallie	3	2	1	3	4
Frank Ardary, g. g. Harry V.	4	6	2	4	3
W. H. Crawford, s. g. Sorrel Dan	2	3	3	1	6
E. Dickenbach, b. m. Lady Alice	6	5	5	5	w
J. H. Gidley, c. g. Leopard	5	4	6	w	0
H. B. Van Voorhies, c. s. Emperor Eclipse	d	0	0	0	0
Time	2:36¾	2:36½	2:39¾	2:39¾	2:37½.

THE TROTTING RACE NOT CONCLUDED.

At the conclusion of the fifth heat, there were every indication of a rain storm, and as the horses had been called for the sixth heat, rain drops began to patter, and the people began to move homeward. The judges thereafore announced that the race would be concluded to-day, the sixth heat commencing at two o'clock P. M. As the race stands, Bodine and Sorrel Dan have two heats each, and Sallie one heat. If, therefore, either of the two horses first mentioned win, it will end the race. The conclusion of this race to-day will be looked for with great anxiety by those who have wagered heavily on the result.

THE RUNNING RACE.

The running race was quite lively at first, but in consequence of various mishaps which will be mentioned hereafter, the races was soon deprived of the interest attending the contest. The signal for running horses having been given, there appeared upon the course the horses named in the list of entries, each attended by one or more grooms. The nags were all very carefully blanketed, and in this condition they were sent over the course in an easy gallop, for the purpose, it is presumed, of warming them up for the work before them. The word having been given, the horses took their positions, McIntire having drawn the first place, Bigaroon 2d, and Belmont 3d.

First Heat.—There was a fair and square start, but Bigaroon soon took the lead, and continued to widen the gap between himself and the others, until, at the end of the first half mile, he had placed himself about five lengths in advance, making it quite apparent to all that the other horses had no business on that course. The first half mile was made in fifty-four seconds, and Bigaroon, Belmont, Belmont was second and Mefatire third. The latter horse, at the close of the heat, became quite lame, having sprained his ankle by stepping in the gutter while coming down the home stretch. His owner, however, declined to withdraw him.

Second Heat.—The start, as before, was an even one, but Bigaroon ran too fast for his adversaries, coming home winner of the heat in 1:51¾. Only two horses, Bigaroon and McIntire, got in heats and Belmont was not visible to those on the judge's stand. For a time there were many and various surmises as to what had occurred to detain the missing horse. In a few minutes he was seen coming slowly down the home stretch, his rider leading him. On arriving at the judges stand the little rider, with his dusty garments, and mud-besmeared face, announced that his horse had run against a bank and had fallen down. He asked the judges if the fact of his horse falling would save him from a distance. Upon being answered in the negative the little fellow slowly and sorrowfully led his nag away.

Third Heat.—The third heat was pretty much of a farce. McIntire, now quite lame, was sent around for the purpose of taking the second purse. The rider of Bigaroon was duly posted, and rode accordingly, holding his horse in so that the animal could just pass the distance pole in time to save himself. The time was 2:03¾.

SUMMARY.

R. E. Clovert, s. s. Bigaroon	1	1	1
H. Blandy, c. g. McIntire	3	2	2
R. Dempsey, b. s. Belmont	2	d	0
Time	1:50¾	1:51¾	2:03¾

ACCIDENT.

At the commencement of the trotting race Mr. H. B. Van Voorhis met with an accident which well nigh proved a serious affair to him. He was driving Emperor Eclipse, and before starting in on the first heat, while turning at the pole, his sulky was overturned, and Mr. Van Voorhis thrown heavily upon the track. His feet for a minute were held by the shafts, and the horse became frightened and made great efforts to get away. A man of less nerve than Harvey would in all probability have been dragged to a frightful death. But with great presence of mind in the midst of his imminent peril, Mr. Van Voorhis firmly held the reins, soon regained his feet, and thus was saved from injury. The shafts of the sulky were broken, and it was found necessary to procure another one. This was soon accomplished, and Emperor Eclipse went in the first heat without a change of drivers.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The programme for this, the last day of the races, consists of a trot by horses that have no record below 2:35, mile heats, best 3 in 5, and a running race, 2 mile heats, 2 in 3. For all the races named, a number of celebrated horses are entered, and the day's sport will be highly entertaining.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Yesterday's Criminalities.

Alderman Koenig took the information of Gertrude Schubie, who charges Mrs. A. Kunkle with assault and battery. She alleges that the accused struck her several times and tried to throw her down stairs. The same prosecutor charged the same defendant with disorderly conduct, on Sunday evening last. Held for a hearing in both charges.

Mary Jane Hays vs. C. O'Brien. Before Alderman Koenig. Charge—selling liquor on Sunday in the Twelfth ward. Warrant issued.

Alderman Taylor issued a warrant for Wm. Williams, charged by Mary Hewitt with surety of the peace. The information sets forth that Williams threw her bed, bedding and bureau by force and with a strong hand attempted to enter her house, and she fears further molestation.

Stephen Baker charged William England with assault and battery, at Alderman Koenig's office, on Monday last. The accused struck him in the tavern of the accused on Penn street, where they were playing cards. Waived a hearing and entered bail for court.

Before Alderman Lowas, James Smith was charged by Anna Henderson (colored) with disorderly conduct. Using abusive person and exciting her names. Warrant issued.

Alderman Taylor adjudicated in the case of James Rees, alias Long Jim Erwin. Charge preferred was assault and battery. The defendant was discharged upon payment of the costs.

Mrs. Sarah Alexander claims that Mrs. Van Ryer committed an assault and battery by throwing a bucket of water on her. Alderman Taylor issued a warrant.

Building Lots at Superior, Near Allegheny City Line.

On Saturday, October 28, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises, will be sold at auction thirty-six beautiful building lots, at Superior, the first station below the outer depot on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railway, adjoining the residence of James I. Bennett, and contiguous to the residences of Messrs. Bakewell, Schoonmaker, Graff, and others.

This is as fine a plan of lots as has been presented to public attention this season. The lots are large, front on wide streets, are in the best passenger cars. The city gas is within a hundred yards. The city water is now extended to the limits of Allegheny, so that purchasers of these lots will soon be in the possession of city water and gas, thereby combining these advantages of the city and the pure air and pleasant surroundings of the country. Some of the finest views on the Ohio are obtainable from this property. Persons, therefore, who wish to locate in a pleasant locality, which is certain to advance in value consequent upon future improvements, and who wish to avoid the high prices now ruling in the city, cannot do better than to give this sale their special attention. One grand advantage that these lots possess is that, while they are outside the limit of the city smoke and din, they are within easy walking distance of the same. There are eight daily trains from the city stop at Superior, so that there is no lack of traveling accommodation. Five minutes' ride, and fare less than street cars. Attend this sale if you wish to get suited in a building lot.

Take the 2:12 train from Federal street on Saturday afternoon.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

People Buying Lots

In the Semple property, in Oakland, will find all the conveniences and advantages of city and country combined. Sale to-morrow, (Saturday), October 28th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

The first case taken up yesterday was that of J. Elsesser, a justice of the peace in Etna Borough, indicted for misdemeanor in office. Michael Shultz was the prosecutor. The allegations were that in May last an information was made before Squire Elsesser, against one John Shultz for forgery; Shultz was arrested and was required to enter into recognizance with surety, in the sum of $1,200, for a hearing. The entry on the squire's docket states that Thos. M. Marshall went bail for the accused, when in point of fact he had not gone security, and Shultz was allowed to go at large. The jury found a verdict of guilty. The counsel for the defense made a motion for a new trial, and filed reasons therefor.

The next case taken up was that of Wm. Mayo, an alderman in the Eleventh ward, indicted for embezzlement. It is alleged that he collected $20.29 for M. Neilander and then "pocketed" the sum. A verdict of guilty was rendered. Sentence deferred.

Mary Sherry and Ann McGee, of the Sixth ward, plead *nolle contendre* to indictments for selling liquor without license. Sentence deferred.

The next case was that of John Stuhler, charged with forcible entry and detainer, on oath of Fred. Schenck. The prosecutor, who is a butcher, rented a shop on Liberty street, Allegheny, from Stuhler, for ten dollars a month; while he was absent on a tour, purchasing cattle, Stuhler, he alleges, entered the shop to another party for twelve dollars, and broke into it, so that when he (Schenck) returned he found the latter in possession of another party. Stuhler offered no defense, save that the prosecutor had only borrowed the key and did not state how he would get the shop. Verdict, guilty. Sentence deferred.

C. C. Kelly of Pitcon township plead *nolle contendre* to an indictment for selling liquor without license. Sentenced to pay costs and $50 fine.

The next case put on trial was that of John Robinson, indicted for an aggravated assault and battery on a police officer. Officer Michael Harrison, of the 2d ward police, was the prosecutor. It will be remembered that on the night of August 3d last, Harrison attempted to arrest Robinson for committing a nuisance on Fifth avenue, when Robinson resisted and struck him with a "handy-billy." Robinson was finally got to the lock-up, together with three or four others who attempted his rescue from the officer.

There were two counts in the indictment; 1st, malicious or felonious cutting, thereby inflicting serious bodily harm. 2nd, unlawful cutting and wounding.

Robinson was found guilty on the 2nd count. Sentence deferred.

Trial List for Friday.

Commonwealth vs.	
Cyrus Howard.	Anton Wilbert, et. al.
Leonard Strucker	Owen McGinnis.
Edward Meehan.	Dennis Hazarty.
Thomas H. Gibson.	S. J. Berryman.
W. H. McCreery, et al.	Thomas Mullen, et. al.
Ostorman Oberly.	John Bradley.
Mary Bailey.	Oliver McLane.
E. P. Maynard.	James Henderson.
H. Imogitz.	Michael Grier.
Ford De Headley	

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE.

The jury in the case of Elizabeth Hobbs vs. Joseph H. Nobbs, tried yesterday, this morning found a verdict for the plaintiff of six and a quarter cents damages.

Nicholas Snyder vs. Henry Schmidt. Two suits—one on action in ejectment and the other for damages. The cases are being tried jointly.

Plaintiff's counsel in the case of Dawson vs. Lumble et al. made a motion for a new trial, and filed reasons therefor.

Trial List for To-day.

171. Mundorff vs. Burford et al.
185. J. J. Johnston & Co. vs. Liebler.
192. Cornish vs. Foster.
194. Dietz vs. Berger et al.
138. McCoy vs. Morgan et al.
195. Butler & Christie vs. Smith.
91. (O. L.) Mortimer vs. Shipton.
197. Suhr vs. Burford et al.
198. King et al. vs. Schaffer.
200. Porter vs. Read.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Eccles Robinson vs. R. H. Long, the jury found for the defendant.

John Benbenek vs. Mahlon Mains et al. Account on an auctioneer's bond to recover on a contract for sale of some shoes belonging to plaintiff at auction by defendant. Verdict for the plaintiff for $336 64.

Foster & Co. vs. Joseph Lowry, action to recover over $6,000 on a contract for water supply furnished to the Birmingham waterworks. On trial.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

McDermitt vs. Huffman: Cambria county. Argued by defendant in error, and by H. D. Foster contra.

George vs. Braden; Westmoreland county. Argued by E. Gowan for plaintiff in error, and by H. D. Foster contra.

No. 1 Cases for Attorney.—The cases against John D. Etzweiler for counterfeiting were continued until next Monday; also the case against James Hamblin, for selling liquor without paying special tax.

The trial of John Dodge for passing counterfeit money will come off next Monday.

Owing to the illness of Assistant District Attorney Swoope, the whole list of U. S. cases was continued until Monday.

PITTSBURGH PRAISED.

What a Correspondent Thinks of Pittsburgh Benevolence.

Mr. Charles Seymour, editor of the Lacrosse *Democrat*, was in Pittsburgh at the time when the first citizens meeting was held to take measures for the relief of Chicago, and thus writes of what he saw:

"The terrible calamity that has visited Chicago has aroused the most profound sympathy in all parts of the land. I was present Monday afternoon when the citizens of Pittsburgh rallied at the call of their Mayor in the immense City Hall which was quickly filled by men who would have no speeches, but merely asked for the earliest opportunity to send their contributions to the relief of the sufferers. As the generous donations were announced, amid cheers and tears, a scene presented itself that relieved human nature of reproach. I can never forget that outburst of humanity in the wealthy and generous city of Pittsburgh.

These humane or heavenly manifestations were like the waves of the ocean, and like the winds that shape its undulations for there came in quick succession and in marked contrasts, significant of the disparities of condition in life, the donations of those of large fortunes, moderate competence, and small means. The gifts of $5,000, of $1,000, of $500, of $200, of $100, of $50, of $25, of $10, of $5, mingled with the $1 and $2, from some "poor working girl," with the widow's mite, or little girls, and a former subscription of $300 raised to $1,000 and all blending like the softer and richer hotes of a magnificent orchestra, in the production of an anthem which would have ravished the ears of the listening angels as they wafted their way to mitigate the sorrows and ameliorate the sufferings of a distressed people.

I met the large framed and big hearted Mayor Brush at the Lincoln Club Hall last evening at about eleven o'clock, as he turned in to get the election returns, after doing a fatiguing day's work in gathering packing and shipping funds for the sufferers. So, and if his own family and kindred had been victims of the calamity, he could not have carried them closer to his heart. In this respect he merely represented the prevalent sentiment of the benevolent citizens of glorious old Allegheny county and Pittsburgh—the worthy metropolis of Western Pennsylvania."

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The Work Yesterday.

The regular meeting of the Trustees of the fund for the benefit of the sufferers by the Chicago and Northwestern fires, was held yesterday morning, Governor Bross in the chair. The members present were Messrs. Harper, Schmertz, Stein, Moorhead, Cohen, Cochran, Oliver and Barr.

On motion of Mr. Harper it was

Resolved, That the committee having charge of subsistence and transportation of sufferers arriving here from Chicago, be authorized to use their own judgment in all cases where vouchers of identity are doubtful, and if the parties are considered proper subjects, be authorized to immediately extend the same as they continue to arrive, and aid them in going to their destination, and draw upon the Mayor for the necessary expenses.

Mayor Brush presented a communication of Henry Mayer Nichols, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, having in charge the "Relief Fund Concert," given in the Seventeenth ward school house. Enclosed was a check for $402 55, the amount of the net proceeds of the concert, and a request made that the money be applied to the relief of the sufferers in Wisconsin and Michigan.

The communication was filed and the request complied with.

Adjourned.

The cash contributions at the Mayor's office yesterday, for the relief of the Michigan and Wisconsin sufferers, were as follows:

Fayette City, Pa.	$ 2 00
Proceeds of concert at Seventeenth ward school house, Oct 21	402 50
J. N. McCreary	5 00
Cash	5 00
Rev. Samuel Laird	10 00
Mrs. N. N. McGregor	20 00
Joseph Kerr, "A lady friend of the destitute" at Bridgewater, Pa., and Mrs. Grace Arnsthal, sent contributions of clothing.	

The following contributions were made in Allegheny yesterday for the relief of the sufferers in the Northwest:

Employees of Reiter & Co.'s steel works	$118 75
C. C. Boyle	50 00
Union M. E. Church	63 00
R. C. Gray	25 00

HOMELESS.

Dwelling House Burned—A Family Rendered Destitute.

Yesterday morning the dwelling house of Mr. David Adams, situated on the hillside above "Limerick," on the South Side, was consumed by fire, together with all its contents. At the time of the fire Mrs. Adams was engaged in washing. An infant was lying in bed, another child playing in the yard, and the two oldest children just started for school. The latter, in a few minutes before, while in the entry, thought she smelled the fumes from burning wood, but thought nothing of it until the flames suddenly burst out in the house. She had just sufficient time to rescue the infant and flee from the dwelling before it was enveloped in flames. The house was a small frame and burned like tinder, everything being destroyed in an incredibly short space of time. Not an article of furniture or clothing was saved. Mr. Adams had a small sum of money, which was in a trunk in the house, and it, too, fell a prey to the fire. He had no insurance on the property, and is thus left penniless, added to which is the distressing feature of his ill health.

No reason for the fire that the mother, in rescuing the babe, had her hair and eyebrows scorched, while the child's face was burned. The origin of the fire is entirely unknown.

It is one of the most distressing instances of this character that we have had to record for a long time, and the benevolent who may feel so disposed will find here a worthy and proper object for their charities.

The Allegheny Real Estate Bank for Deposits and Savings.

A bank for deposits and savings should be so organized and managed as to beget confidence in the community. A reference to the advertisement of the above Allegheny Deposit and Savings Bank, will show in the names of its President, Vice-President, Cashier and Board of Directors, that a better or safer or more discreet and prudent set of men could not be selected in the county. In such hands, deposits and savings may be entrusted with the most implicit confidence.

The Office of Joseph Macrae,

Room No. 9, 96½ Fourth avenue, is a pleasant resort for the literary man. You can find books in every department of literature, and many are works. Send for a catalogue. tf

To be Happy and Contented,

Own one of those beautiful Lots in the Semple property, adjoining the car station. Sale to-morrow, (Saturday), October 28th; commences at 10 o'clock and continues during the day.

BREVITIES.

COUNCILS Monday.

COAL men anxious.

BOAT building active.

RELIEF movement steady.

THE CHICAGO COW refuses to be immortalized

WHY is it that our theatres are not better patronized?

THE indications last night for a rise in the river were good.

COAL down the river goes up, because coal up the river doesn't come down.

WE had the last stroke of lightning last night, we presume, for the season.

MANY at the Oakland races did *bet*, the few at Bayard Taylor's lecture did *better*.

THE Gas Committee of Councils will meet this afternoon at eight and a half o'clock.

THE receipts from the Diamond market for the past nine months have been $26,338.01, and the expenditures $8,292.81.

THE rain falleth upon the just and upon the unjust—upon the Republican and the Democrat, but the river riseth not.

CHIEF of Police Clark, returned yesterday from the Police Convention which has been in session in St. Louis, for the past week.

THE total receipts for the nine months from the Fifth Ward market house were $960, and the ordinary expenses are but $25 per month.

FREDERICK HECKER, the German orator will visit Pittsburgh about November 10th, and deliver a lecture on "Lincoln and Cromwell."

WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of this city, has been appointed by Governor Geary, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trustees of Girard College, caused by the resignation of Mr. Charles A. Wood.

YESTERDAY in our report of court proceedings an error inadvertently occurred. In the case of Catharine Humpfy vs. Benj. Baldwin it was stated that a verdict was found for plaintiff. It should have read verdict for defendant.

THERE are two editors, rivals, in Northern Pennsylvania. One of them recently hinted that he had a "cri-sis" up at his house. Not to be outdone, the other now boasts of a Cincinnati baby—"Business is business"—patrons, please increase circulation and pay in advance.

THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

Steamboatmen in Council—Organization of Pittsburghers—Active measures on foot.

Yesterday morning the steamboatmen had another meeting at the rooms of the Coal Exchange.

The attendance was not so large as upon the former occasion but there seemed to be no abatement in the interest among those present. Capt. M. W. Beltzhover presided.

The committee to whom the matter was referred, reported that the differences had been adjusted and that the towboatmen now waived their original intention of acting independently, and had decided to act with all the rivermen in opposition to the law.

After a free discussion of the subject it was decided to organize a Steamboatmen's Association. Toward this organization the draft of a constitution was presented, which was ratified and will present the essential points. It is fixed at $5, the monthly fee half a dollar, and the privileges of the association open to all interested in the navigation of the rivers.

The Convention Committee reported that St. Louis, November 8th, had been fixed upon as the time and place for the meeting of delegation of steamboatmen to devise means for bringing the matter properly before Congress and urging the repeal of the onerous law. The Pittsburgh delegates had not been chosen—that meeting being left for the association.

The selection was postponed until to-day.

The Committee on Revision of the laws, and preparation of a new one are actively engaged and will present a report ready for the Convention, when it meets.

Our rivermen seem thoroughly aroused, and it will be strange if the law against which they so earnestly declaim, is not modified or repealed before another season.

Prince Albert.

A beautiful quality of Black Alpaca, imported by a leading Philadelphia house, and bearing the above name, is worthy the attention of our lady readers, and all who purchase this desirable and cheap fabric for dresses and suits. They have already become widely popular in the East, and we believe them superior to any other make of Alpaca. The main point of excellence is their beautiful shade and texture, and, being finished so perfectly on both sides, they admit of being turned after long service without loss of color or fineness. Our attention was drawn to these goods at Messrs. J. B. HEARD & CO'S., who have a choice line in this make. They will be worn shown very pretty qualities at thirty to fifty cents. WFS.

Buy a Weed, and you will have the most *simple, useful, durable* sewing machine in use, free from complicated machinery, from "fits," *liable* to get out of repair. You will get it with the assurance that the best is the cheapest, and the cheapest is the WEED. All we ask is a call and examination at 110 Market street, to convince the most sceptical. tf WEED.

Don't Fail to Attend

The auction sale of lots on the Semple property, to-morrow morning, no handsomer neighborhood for a home could be found than Oakland.

GENERALITIES.

THOMAS EWING, SR., is said to be dying at Lanster, Ohio.

THE gold crop of Montana, for the year 1870, has yielded $4,000,000.

A TEXAS paper publishes marriage notices under the head of "Lost."

AN elm over three centuries old was cut down in Connecticut recently.

THE most fashionable out-door garment for ladies is the circular cape, trimmed with lace and embroidery.

WHILE a woman with a sick child in her arms was being tried in an English police court the child died.

IN THE first three weeks of October, Philadelphia had 942 cases of small-pox, of which 151 resulted fatally.

A DISTRICT of nine by four miles, in Santa Cruz county, Cal., on the Watsonville road, was recently swept by fire.

THE King of Siam offered Mr. Seward an elephant, during his visit to that country. He was forced, though reluctantly, to decline the present.

THE latest euphuism for red hair is Canandaigua color; Canandaigua being, as every New York railroad traveler knows, *a little beyond Auburn.*

WHILE some young men are wearing small feathers in their hats, others are decorating them with gorgeous insects. Next season the plume fashion will probably be in full blast.

THE Princess Alice, of Hesse-Darmstadt, Queen Victoria's daughter, has written a novel called "Ways of Life," which depicts social life among the higher classes of Southern Germany.

THE most destructive prairie fire ever known in that region of the country, lately swept over Toronto and Belmont township, in Worcester county, Kansas. Farmers lost almost everything.

HOBART PASHA recently wrote "that the Turkish navy is perfectly able at the present moment to repel any attack from Russia in the Black Sea, and I firmly believe will always be able to do so."

THE Germans, English and French in the "auld countries" are puzzling their brains to find the meaning of the word "Tammany." As Webster's Dictionary would say, "See Thief or Scoundrel."

THE New York *Mail* avers that many fashionable women stand in great dread of off-ending their "maids," who, if turned away, may disclose the secrets of their toilettes to some rival, who may profit by it.

A CHICAGO paper says: The manufacture and sale of "relics saved from the fire" is putting lots of money in the hands of enterprising boys and men, who amuse themselves nights by working up the relics in question in cook-stoves at their homes.

FASHION gossip announces that, this winter, between the figures of the German, will be administered to the weary dancers, not, as formerly, cake and cream, but, as a stimulant, beef tea. It's supposed they won't beef-tea-gued after that.—*N. Y. Leader.*

THE Chicago *Journal* has come to us looking as though it had never had a fire. It has procured a new four cylinder press and a new font of type exactly like the old one. We have received the *Journal* regularly missing only one day on account of the fire and we hope nothing will ever occur to stop its coming.

THE Commune developed a little army of *enfans terribles*. They fought in the barricades and in the ditches, and raised their piping trebles to a bloodier purpose than when intruding themselves into the pictures of *Punch*. Boys from 6 to 15 were the uniform, and left their Pas for Mars.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

The Anglo-Gallic Tunnel.

Reports from Europe state that the French Government is about granting a charter to a company for the purpose of excavating a tunnel under the Straits of Dover, and thus connecting Great Britain and France by means of a railway. This project was started several years ago, but its practicability was doubted, under the impression that the tunnel would have to be blasted through the solid rock, requiring an immense expenditure of money. It is now, however, confidently asserted by geologists that the bed of the Straits of Dover is composed of